The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8142.—VOL. L. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at her father's residence, Camperdown, Mrs. Frank Mason, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

On the 26th May, by special license, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, B.A., George, only son of George Wilkie, Esq., of Sydney, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Henry Gundling, Esq., Road Superintendent, Murrurundi.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, 117, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Jane, the beloved wife of Captain R. Robinson.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, Goulburn-street East, Michael Horan, Esq., aged 52 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship PRINCE ALFRED, G. PONSONBY, commander, will be despatched with the English mails (if arrived) on JULY 15th. Now loading. Goods for Napier transhipped at Auckland.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—BALCLUTHA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and COONABARABRAN, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 4

To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 4.

To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 20th, at 5 p.m.

To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5

To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per DIAMANTINA.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 19th instant.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—YARRA YARRA, 26th instant.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 21st instant.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER—THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the FAIRSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.

Office, foot of Market-street

TREO AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30

Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30

Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.

Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARIHA, H CAMROUX, Master, now receiving cargo. Apply to the master, on board, at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to BURSLEY, the CARNATION, J. SMITH, master, on SATURDAY EVENING

O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—MARGARET, THURSDAY next. Freight or passage apply Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper ketch MORNING STAR, INGLIS, master, is now receiving cargo, sails on THURSDAY.

For freight or passage apply to W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER and KEMPSEY.—JANET sails THIS EVENING. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wht.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—The CENTURION. For freight apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf.

ESTHER for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage, apply on board Victoria Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Pelican Tree and Lismore.—The JANET DIXON will receive cargo on FRIDAY, and sail on SATURDAY, Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to Coraki.—The HELEN sails FRIDAY. Apply at Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—The schooner COMMERCE now receiving cargo, Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR BRISBANE.—The AGNES clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and send in bills of lading by no n.

MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner BUONAPARTE is now fast loading and will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON, with dispatch, taking cargo for BRISBANE or ROCKHAMPTON, if sufficient inducement offer,

The fine new A1 schooner RESTLESS, 250 tons, PHILLIPS, master, is now fast loading, and clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, HANNAH, master

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, the W. BUCHANAN. Albion Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The favourite schooner OTAGO, JOHNSON, master, is fast loading at Moon's Wharf, Liverpool-street. For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader HIGHLANDER, 196 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accommodation.

Cabin £5

Steerage 3

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B SHERLOCK, commander, CLEARS at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the KATE.—The favourite regular trader CONSTANCE, H. ELLIOTT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

AUSTRALIND for SAN FRANCISCO.—Proceeds to sea THIS DAY, and passengers are requested to be on board by noon. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 1st August.—The fine A1, 14 years, River-built ship NORTHFLEET, 900 tons register, W. SYMINGTON, commander.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations for passengers, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, to sail about the 18th instant.—The new A1 660 ton clipper ship ROSCOTE, JAMES NEWTON, commander, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to CAPTAIN NEWTON, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 passenger ship JASON, 877 tons, G. STUART, commander will leave about 6th AUGUST for the London November wool sales. For freight or passage apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship EDITH BYRNE, 744 tons register, GEORGE WHITEWAY, commander, having nearly all her cargo alongside and on board, will sail on or about 20th July.

Has one stern cabin and two side cabins disengaged.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at noon

TUROSS RIVER.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, at noon.

KIAMA.—ILLALONG, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.

MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 1 p.m.

EDEN.—HUNTER, on 20th instant.

WOGONGA.—Steamer on 21st instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—

From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and p.m.

On SUNDAY.

SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.

Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR LONDON direct.—The British ship MARIA RANEE, A1 at Lloyds, Captain Ritson, to sail about the beginning of August. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The Hanoverian brig JOHANN UND HEINRICH, 249 tons, Captain SIEFKEN. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

CHARTER.—WANTED, VESSELS, for the conveyance of coals to Auckland.

Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, a few Tons of FREIGHT, for Lake Macquarie SPEC, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The clipper barque, ONWARD, now on the way from Melbourne; built at St. John's, N. B., and classed A1 for seven years, from July, 1863; copper-fastened and metalled with Muntz metal; 313 tons register, 403 tons builders' measurement. Her last voyage from Melbourne to Newcastle was made in four days and a-half. For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The first class clipper barque SOUTHERN CROSS, built at Hobart Town under special inspection, of best description well seasoned blue gum, extra copper-fastened, and equal in every respect to a 12 years A1 ship at Lloyd's; has recently come off the Patent Slip, where her yellow metal has been extensively repaired, and the hull caulked all over from the copper upwards; is well found in every respect, carries a large cargo and sails fast; is now discharging at the Market Wharf. Register tonnage, 323; length, 113 feet; breadth, 23 feet 6-10ths; depth, 17 feet.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR CHARTER.—The splendid fast powerful steamship NEPTUNE, 700 tons, R A. KERR, commander, just arrived from London, where she was fitted up expressly for the colonial cattle, or other trade.

She has very light draught of water, carries water ballast only; sails fast, and is admirably suited in every possible way for the conveyance of stock from almost any part on the coast.

For further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE.—The first-class barque NAUTILUS, built at Launceston, Tasmania, sails very fast, has just delivered cargo from Adelaide without stain on a single bag, carries 240 tons wheat; the sails, standing and running rigging all in first-rate order; was recently new metalled, will shift without ballast, and is admirably adapted for intercolonial trade. Register tonnage, 183 94-100ths; length, 93 4-10ths; breadth, 20 9-10ths; depth, 12 9-10ths.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, a smart clipper SCHOONER, will carry 90 tons on 6 feet 6 inches water, remarkably well found, and admirably suited for the corn trade; can bring 2750 bushels. This little craft, being very fast, can always command freight.

J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the colonial-built schooner ROSE 55 tons burthen, light draught of water. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, the A1 schooner JASON, now lying at Campbell's Wharf. DANIELL, KING, and CO., agents, O'Connell-street.

SHIP ROYAL ALICE, from LONDON.—Consignees will please PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay, and take notice that, any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo, after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.

SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons buildings.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the ELIZABETH KIMBALL must be rendered at the office of the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at noon.

R. D. MERRILL, agent, 64, Pitt-street

TO MASTER RIGGERS.—TENDERS will be received until noon of SATURDAY, 16th instant, for RIGGING the ship PRINCE CONSORT. For particulars apply to the undersigned. JOHN CUTHBERT Cuthbert's Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of the above company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864; of electing a Director in the room of the Hon. Charles Kemp (who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election); also, of two Auditors; of declaring a dividend, and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice to the Board, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

Sydney, 29th June, 1864.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Act of Council.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at their offices, Sussex-street, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, of declaring a dividend, of electing three Directors in the room of Charles Kemp and Michael Metcalfe, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and John Donald M'Lean, Esq., resigned; of electing Auditors in the room of G. O. Allan and Henry Brown, Esqrs., the former gentleman only eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director must give notice to the Board of such being their intention ten days previous to the day of election.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

Company's Offices, Sydney, 27th June.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held, in the Municipal Council Chamber, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect directors in place of J. B. Rundle and P. N. Russell, Esquires, of the Sydney Board, who have resigned consequent upon the latter returning to England by this month's Mail, and of the formers unavoidable absence from Sydney; and to transact any other business which may then be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

CANDIDATES for the vacancies in the direction are referred to the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement, which requires that notice be given, in writing, to the Board of Directors, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election, of their willingness to act in that capacity in the event of their being elected

W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

Queensland Steam Navigation Company's Wharf (late Struth's). 8th July.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that HENRY PRINCE, Esq., Captain ROBERT T. MOODIE, and R. P. RAYMOND, Esq., have signified that they are Candidates for the vacancies in the Direction of this Company.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

Queensland Steam Navigation Co's Wharf,

(late Struth's). 11th July.

CHAMPION AMATEUR SCULLERS' RACE—CONNER versus GALBRAITH.—J. CONNER begs to inform his friends that he has engaged the steamer HERALD to follow the Race. Leaves the Circular Quay at half-past 2 sharp on SATURDAY, 16th instant.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH, IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock, Committee Rooms, Mr. Kearney's, King-street. P. J. GROGAN, Acting Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN COLES is requested to send his address to Bath's Hotel, Bridge and George streets; or any information of him will be gladly received and rewarded.

EDWARD BEDFORD, Esq., Surgeon, late of Tasmania. Letter at COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

IF THIS should meet the eye of MICHAEL MORRIS, he will hear from his brother EDWARD MORRIS, —native of Plumbridge, county Tyrone, Ireland—by applying at 252, Kent-street, on or before the 15th.

NOTICE.—To Mr. JOHN BRACKIN, WOLLONGONG.—The wife of your brother, the late Mr. RICHARD BRACKIN, is still living and resides near Armidale. You will obtain every information by communicating with the undersigned. EDWARD ALLINGHAM, Armidale, New England.

SERGEANT GORDON, of No. 3 Company, S. B. V. R., is requested to send his address to the Captain immediately.

THE PARENTS of JAMES PORTER—a Boy, eight years old—can hear of him by writing or sending to the White Swan, Lower George-street.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Office, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 18th July next, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending 30th June, 1864; to elect Directors in place of J. Milson, jun., and Edward Wyld, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to confirm the resolution altering the 38th clause of the Deed of Settlement, which was carried at a special meeting held on the 1st instant; also to transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the vacant seats in the Direction are required by the 47th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give notice to the Board, in writing, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting, of their willingness to act in the event of being duly elected.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

Sydney, 29th June, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that EDWARD WYLD and ALEXANDER STUART, Esquires, have given the requisite notice that they are Candidates for election as Directors of this Company, at the meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.

Sydney, 4th July.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third General MEETING of the proprietors, will be held at 12 noon, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at the HEAD OFFICE, Sydney.

1. To receive the balance sheet and report of the Board of Directors for the six months ending 30th ultimo.

2. To elect a director in the room of J. M. Leigh, Esq., who retires by lot, and who is not eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an auditor in the room of Robert Thomson, Esq., who retires by rotation, and who is not eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

HENRY PRINCE, Esq., has given the required notice that he is a candidate for the vacancy in the board of direction. ROBERT GRAHAM, Esq., has given notice that he is a candidate for the vacant auditorship.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that a half yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the office, No. 7, Exchange, THIS DAY, the 13th July at noon, to receive the REPORT of the Directors for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's deed of settlement.

By order of the Board,

FRANCIS L. BARKER, Secretary.

Sydney, 29th June.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held THIS DAY, 13th July at 11 o'clock a.m., at the office, Exchange, to consider an agreement entered into between Dr. Mitchell and the directors, whereby he agreed to accept a surrender of the lease dated 1st January, 1855, and to purchase certain assets of the company.

By order of the Board,

FRANCIS L. BARKER, Secretary.

Sydney, 29th June.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the deed of settlement, the half-yearly General MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Bridge-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 28th of July instant, at noon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended 30th June last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

F. W. BINNEY, Secretary.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this company will be held at the Company's office, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of July instant, at half-past three p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and balance-sheet for half-year ending 30th June, 1864; to elect a director in room of A. H. C. Macafee, Esq., who retires by lot, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

J. R. TREVE, Secretary.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give a written notice fourteen days prior to the day of election.

A. H. C. MACAFEE, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the office of Director.

J. R. TREVE, Secretary.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Offices of the Company, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, at noon, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of July instant, to receive the directors' report for the half-year ending 30th June, and for the election of two directors.

Candidates for seats at the Board are required to give twenty-one days' notice in writing at the head offices of the company of their intention to offer themselves for election.

The Books of Transfer will be closed on the 22nd, and will remain closed until the 30th instant.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

7th July, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held in the Banking House of the Company, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year, and of declaring a dividend, of electing three Directors in the room of Charles Kemp and Michael Metcalfe, Esqrs., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and John Donald M'Lean, Esq., resigned; of electing Auditors in the room of G. O. Allan and Henry Brown, Esqrs., the former gentleman only eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.

Candidates for the office of Director must give notice to the Board of such being their intention ten days previous to the day of election.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 1st July.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that the ordinary half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held in the chief Banking House of the Company, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July instant, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th June last; to elect a Director in the room of George King, Esq., who retires by rotation; and to transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 1st July.

N.B.—It is necessary that candidates for the office of Director give fourteen days' clear notice in writing, at the Head Banking House of the Company, prior to the date of election, declaring themselves as such.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woollomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been opened TO-DAY, at Muswellbrook, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, July 1, 1864.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BALL.—The Committee beg to announce that the Annual BALL of the No. 2 Battery, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant. Applications for tickets are requested to be addressed to Mr. W. HOUSTON, Honorary Secretary, at the Volunteer Club.

HOME VISITING AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of this Society will be held at the Schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG Bart., will preside.

All who are interested in a society which has for its object the relief of the distressed among the "Educated Classes" are particularly requested to attend, in the hope that the more the usefulness of this society becomes known, the greater will be the support which it will receive.

H. G. DOUGLASS, } Honorary

GEORGE F. WISE, } Secretaries.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The adjourned public MEETING of the inhabitants interested in the prosperity of the above institution, will be held in the hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 13th, at 8 p.m., to discuss the resolution submitted at the last meeting.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Adjourned DEBATE, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, "From which do we gain the more knowledge—Reading or Observation?"

R. A. GOLDRING, hon. secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The usual FORTNIGHTLY MEETING will be held in the FREE CHURCH, Macquarie-street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject of essay—"Farms and Farmers."

JAMES HUTCHISON, jun., Hon. Sec.

BOURKE-STREET YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE, in School-rooms adjoining the Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th July, by Mr. E. O'NEIL. Subject—"Optics," illustrated with diagrams and experiments. Admission free. A collection at close. E. J. SALIER, Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC.—Parramatta Widow's Son Lodge, 278.—The regular Monthly MEETING will take place at Nash's Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, 559.—MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7.

HALL OF TEMPERANCE, Pitt-street.—A Temperance Meeting, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

N. S. WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Intercolonial Rifle Match.—The Practice Match commenced on Thursday last, will be continued on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Volunteer Range, at 2 o'clock.

EDWARD WARD, } hon. secs.

J. GRAFTON ROSS. }

NO. 3 COMPANY, V.R.—Yearly MEETING will be held at the Volunteer Office TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at sharp 8.

MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the electors of this Municipality will be holden at the Council Chambers, Waverley-street, on TUESDAY next, the 19th day of July instant, at noon; for the purpose of electing an auditor in the place of Mr. J. J. Eaton. By order of the Returning Officer.

W. MORTIMER.

Council Chambers, Waverley, 11th July.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeal will be held at the Police Office, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at noon, to hear and determine all cases of appeal against the MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT for the current year.

JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 1st July.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARRICKVILLE.—TO RATEPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that legal proceedings will be taken by the Council to enforce the payment of all rates which remain unpaid on the 21st instant. By order of the Chairman,

GEORGE PILE, jun., Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Marrickville, 8th July.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—NOTICE is hereby given that a plan and section showing the permanent level of the Stanmore Road, as proposed to by adopted by the Municipal Council, is now lying at the Council Chambers, and will so remain for one month from this date, for the inspection and information of the public, so that any objection may be lodged with the undersigned previous to the final adoption of the said level.

By order of the Chairman,

W. H. MACKAY, Council Clerk, &c.

Council Chambers, Newtown Road, July 9th.

MR. HENRY KENDALL will deliver a LECTURE in aid of the relief fund for the sufferers by the floods, in St. Peter's schoolroom, Cook's River, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 15th instant. Subject: "The Philosophy of Love." Doors open at half-past 7 p.m. Admission 1s.; children 6d.

WAVERLEY.—A LECTURE on WESTERN AUSTRALIA, by A. M'FARLAND, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, has kindly been promised to be delivered at the Church of England schoolroom. THIS EVENING, 13th instant, at half-past 7. Admittance free.

ASHFIELD.—DOBLE'S DYE.—The Rev. Dr. STEEL will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY (this) EVENING, at half-past seven, in the Dobroyd schoolhouse. Subject: "The Church in the Roman Catacombs," Illustrated by diagrams.

KENT-STREET Chapel Anniversary Sermons, SUNDAY next (D.V.). Revs. S. Hart and G. James. Tea-meeting Monday.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the Quarter, commencing July 1st, are now ready for issue. Subscription, 5s. For further information apply to the secretary,

JOHN T. HOBBS.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CARDS of Membership for the Year and Half-year, commencing JULY 1st, are now ready for issue. Persons wishing to become members can obtain them of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution.

Subscription—Yearly, 20s.; half-yearly, 10s.

The advantages offered to members, comprise—

Admission to Reading-room, which is well supplied with British, French, German, American, and Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews, and contains a Library of Reference, consisting of Encyclopedias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE, from commencement, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary Papers, &c.

Use of Circulating Library of above 11,000 volumes, to which is added regular supplies of late publications, direct from London.

Admission to Lectures, various Classes in connection with the Institution, and to Chess and Draught Club, on payment of a small fee.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian, JOHN T. HOBBS.

TO THE ASSOCIATES OF THE ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having received no answer to the following letter addressed to the managers of your society, I now publish it, to give you an opportunity of affording me redress.

I am, &c., &c., very truly yours,

JOHN KINLOCH.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to draw your attention to the fact that I have received no tickets for the last two concerts, and I beg an explanation of this direct violation of a special agreement made with me when I advanced money towards paying the debts of the society.

I have the honour, &c.,

JOHN KINLOCH.

June 25 h.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE HAWKESBURY RELIEF FUND beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following goods, forwarded for the relief of the distressed sufferers by the recent flood:—

From Mr. Thomas Cooper, junior—1 package of men's wearing apparel; 1 package women's ditto ditto

From Rev. Canon Walsh—Bale of blankets; sundry parcels of clothing

From Messrs. D. Cooper and Co.—1 bale, containing 25 pair of blankets

From Thomas Childers, Esq.—1 case of men's clops, value £55

Parish of St. Barnabas—2 trusses and parcels of clothing

From Mr. Rothwell—12 pairs of new boots

From Master Bakers of Sydney—300 loaves of bread

From Messrs. Dawson, Eagar, and Co.—6 cases and 1 truss clothing.

W. DEAN.

Windsor, July 11th.

PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Persons favourable to the formation of the above are invited to attend a Preliminary MEETING, at Mr. Kelley's rooms, 324, George-street, on MONDAY, July 25th, at half-past 7 p.m. For particulars apply to Mr. KELLEY.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street.—Full written, or verbal, descriptions of character are given daily by Mr. KELLEY; also advice with regard to the most suitable occupations and pursuits in life; health, how to restore and preserve it; management of children; education, memory, and intellectual improvement; selection of matrimonial partners, &c. Hours—9 to 6, and 7 to 9. Terms for written character, 10s.; verbal 5s. 6d. Teachers, and those having the charge of educational establishments, will do well to consult Phrenology, as it will enable them to understand the capacities, dispositions, and special talents of those to be instructed, as also the corresponding mode of treatment required. Schools or families visited. Terms reasonable.

A QUADRILLE PARTY THIS EVENING at the Emerald Isle, George-st. South. G. HARRIS.

BARTINE will shortly APPEAR IN SYDNEY, and perform the GREAT ANTIPODEAN FEAT, now causing so much excitement on the Continent.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.

Farewell Benefit of

Mr. F. C. APPLETON.

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART as PAULINE,

who has kindly volunteered her services.

THIS EVENING (Wednesday) Bulwer's celebrated play of the

LADY OF LYONS.

Beauseant	Mr. C. Burford
Glavis	Mr. Bartlett
Claude Melnotte	Mr. F. C. Appleton
Colonel Dumas	Mr. Charles Walsh
Pauline	Miss Annie Lockhart
Madame Deschappelles	Mrs. Crosby

To conclude with the Interesting domestic play of

JONATHAN BRADFORD,

Or the Murder at the Roadside Inn.

Jonathan Bradford	Mr. F. C. Appleton
Dan Macraisy	Mr. Burford
Jack Rackbottle	Mr. Charles Walsh
Ann Bradford	Mrs. Charles Poole
Sally Sighabout	Mrs. R. M'Gowan

TO-MORROW EVENING, Benefit of Mr. JOHN BRYAN.

The LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SATURDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. CHARLES DILLON.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Box office open daily.

Pit—ONE SHILLING.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—

Manager..... Mr. Charles Dillon.

"Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness."

SHAKSPERE.

Mr JOHN BRYAN begs respectfully to inform his friends, well-wishers, and the public generally that his

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

previous to his positive and final departure from the Australian colonies, will take place on

THURSDAY, July 14th,

when he trusts that his long and assiduous efforts as a manager and caterer for public amusement, may not be forgotten. The entertainments will be of the most attractive nature, comprising, in addition to the celebrated and popular

LANCASHIRE BELLRINGERS,

Mr. CHARLES STEWART,

HERR MASS (for this night only),

Miss HARRIET GORDON,

The entire strength of the Dramatic Company, and

Mr. and Mrs CHARLES DILLON.

Box Plan now ready.

Bellringers, Charles Stewart, and Miss Harriet Gordon, at Balmain, on the 16th; St. Mary's Seminary, on the 18th, under the patronage and by express desire of his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney; and at the King's School Parramatta, on the 19th instant.

BURTON'S CIRCUS.—VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the following Grand Programme will be introduced:—

Mons. KLAER'S Little Poodles and Trained Spaniel.

Master WATERMAN, on the Fiery Courser.

The Double Trapeze.

Mr. GILHAM, the Native Horseman, on his black mare Breda. Mr. Burton will introduce his beautiful pony, Bessy. Mons. Klaer's Act La Tranka Espanol. Miss Josephine Christy and Mr. Gilham, in their admired equestrian poses.

The great Clown Jerry Blossom will appear, with Hans Von Troughgheet, in the Groves of Blarney.

Mr. Gaynor, the Olympic Youth, in his great performance.

Young Rodolph, in his novel entertainments on the decartere.

Master Waterland and his little Pony Tiny, in his scene of Dash and Dare.

Mons. Klaer's well-trained Dogs and Monkeys.

Mr. Gilham as the English Foxhunter.

To conclude with French Vaulting.

LAST GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE, under distinguished patronage, SATURDAY, July 16th. Families are requested to secure seats as soon as possible.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.—THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION will give their

First Quarterly CONCERT on

THURSDAY EVENING next, July 14

The Chorus will consist of upwards of ONE HUNDRED VOICES.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 12th July 1864

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Bridge at Wangamella	
Passenger Station and Platform at Riversford, Great Southern Railway	
Repair of Road alongside Railway siding, at Newtown	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 19th July.
50 Patent Gazeline Pillar Lamps, Kerosine Oil and Wicks	
Completion of Contracts 2 and 3 on the Botany to Long Bay Road.	
Repairs, &c., Lighthouse, Eden	
Repairs &c., Custom-house, Eden	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th July.
Ferry Punt for Wireman's Ferry	
Building 28 Goods Waggons	
Triple Action Pump, Darlinghurst Gaol:	
Great Southern Road,— 4th District 4-64, Kyamba Pass	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 2nd August.
Great Northern Railway,— Contract No. 3, Extension Singleton towards Armidale.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th August.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS. — Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for five months, or for one year and five months, from 1st August next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the Treasury, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of July next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

Railway station, South Creek, and the post office, St. Mary's, four times a day or oftener.

Forbes and Condobolin via Finn's, twice a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 1st September last, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 30th June, 1864.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 5th July, 1864.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for five months, or for one year and five months, from 1st August next, persons disposed to contract for providing the same, are invited to transmit their offers in writing, to the Treasury, before 12 o'clock on the 20th instant, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

WESTERN ROAD.

To and from Baulkham Hills and Dural, twice or thrice a week.

To and from Orange and Carcoar, via Cadiangullong, once a week.

NORTHERN ROAD.

To and from Kempsey and Darkwater, Macleay River, twice a week.

To and from Kempsey and Warneton (Macleay River Steam Works), twice a week.

To and from Walgett and Yaraws, once a week.

SOUTHERN ROAD.

To and from Merimbula Wharf and Post Office, Eden, once a week.

To and from Wolumla and Kameruka, twice a week.

The conditions will be the same as those published in the notice of the 1st September last, and Tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith. Special attention is directed to the last paragraph of conditions above referred to.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 15th June, 1864.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the Treasury, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, from persons desirous of purchasing TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 27 Victoria No. 8, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable either in Sydney or London, at the option of the purchasers.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 15th June, 1864.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the Treasury, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, from persons desirous of purchasing TREASURY BILLS, issued under the Act 27 Victoria, No. 8, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable either in Sydney or in London, at the option of the purchasers.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for repairing the Admiralty buildings on Garden Island.

The buildings may be viewed on application being made on board her Majesty's ship Curaçoa, at Farm Cove.

Payment for the repairs effected will be made by the Paymaster of H.M. ship Curaçoa.

Commissariat, Sydney, 8th July.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 12th July, 1864.

CLEARING ROADS through portion of the PARRAMATTA DOMAIN.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 a.m., for clearing twenty-two acres (more or less), forming certain roads fronting allotments now in course of measurement in the Parramatta Domain.

The roads are to be cleared (to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General) to the width of one chain, the timber, stumps, and scrub being cleared away level with the surface by the contractor, to whom such timber will belong.

The contractor must bind himself not to remove or deface any of the stakes or marked trees which are the boundaries of the allotments, and to replace them at his own cost if they be casually defaced or removed by him or his agents.

The contractor must further bind himself to complete in a satisfactory manner the work within six weeks from the date of the acceptance of his tender.

Payment will be made at the rate of 7s per cent. as the work proceeds.

A plan showing the roads will be exhibited at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Parramatta.

(Signed) W. R. DAVIDSON, Surveyor-General.

Commissioners' Office, Council Chambers, Auckland, June 30, 1864.

EXTENSION OF TIME TILL 1st SEPTEMBER.

PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.
AUCKLAND AND DRURY RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited by the Commissioners of the Auckland and Drury Railway, for the performance of various Works in the construction of Twenty-four Miles of Railway from Auckland to Drury, with a Branch Line to Onehunga.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection at the above office, on and after the 1st August, 1864.

Tenders for the works will be received until noon of THURSDAY, 1st of September, 1864, and must be endorsed—

"Tender for Works on Auckland and Drury Railway."

THOMAS CHRESSEMAN,
Chairman of Railway Board.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £25,000.
(With power to increase to double the amount.)

DIRECTORS:
H. C. BURNELL, Esq., J.P. | W. H. ELDRED, Esq., J.P.
JOHN G. CHURCH, Esq., J.P. | EDWARD HUNT, Esq.
R. PERE RAYMOND, Esq., J.P.

AUDITORS:
J. B. HOLDSWORTH, Esq. | GEORGE A. MURRAY, Esq.
Bankers: THE CITY BANK.
Secretary and Manager: Mr. R. RONALD.

Offices of the Company: No. 13, Queen's-place, Sydney.

The Directors meet for the dispatch of business every THURSDAY, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Board,
R. RONALD, Secretary and Manager.

Sydney, 8th July.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital £400,000, in 4000 Shares.

DIRECTORS
Frederick Fanning, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Walter Lamb, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
Edward Wyld, Esq.

Marine risks on goods to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on vessels taken at lowest current rates, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, Guarantee for Honesty.

New South Wales Branch, Exchange-corner, Sydney.
Capital, £25,000.

Fire Insurance at current rates, with special privileges to insurers.

Life Insurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately or combined.

Agents wanted.

JOHN MARTIN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

Annual Revenue now exceeds £80,000.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Chairman: The Honorable ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A.
Deputy Chairman: The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C.

ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Age 40. Premium to assure £100, £3 4s. 5d. per annum.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT business, with participation in profits in each instance, transacted on equally favourable terms.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Sydney, May 17.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital ..... £250,000.

DIRECTORS:—
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., CHAIRMAN
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £40,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past eight years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM HARBOTTLE, Esq., Chairman.
FREDK. H. DANGAR, Esq.
ROBERT B. DICKSON, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.

AUDITORS:
Edward Lotze, Esq., and J. Grafton Ross, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. Atkins and Co., St. Helen's Place.

Who issue policies on behalf of the company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in Sydney or London.

AGENTS IN THE COLONIES:
AUCKLAND ..... Mr. Thomas H. Mabin.
BRISBANE ..... Messrs. Molison, Black, and Smith.
MELBOURNE ..... Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
ROCKHAMPTON ..... Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 31st March, 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B.

Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Public attention is requested to the fact that this Company has upwards of £178,000 invested in this colony, and that since its establishment to the close of the year 1863, £2,940,452 has been paid in settlement of claims.

The fire premiums of the Company are now £300,000 per annum greater than those of any company in England.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.
Head Offices, No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
For Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.
Capital, £200,000. Liability, Unlimited.

This Company insures against loss by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with greatest liberality.

LIFE ASSURANCES
are effected at English rates, and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.

FIDELITY
in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 15 shillings per cent. per annum upwards, with reductions on succeeding years for first-class risks.

By combination of life assurance with fidelity guarantee, a further very material reduction may be effected.

CHARLES J. LUCAS, secretary.
Full particulars and forms of proposal of COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Of Edinburgh.)
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND, £481,690.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman
F. B. Dangar, Esq. | Thos. Skinner, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. C. Cox.

Prospectuses, table of rates, &c., &c., can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 325, George-street, Sydney; or from any of the agents.

WILLIAM RAE, agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,374,000.

The undersigned has been appointed the Company's AGENT for New South Wales, and is authorised to insure from fire on the most favourable terms.

HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.
(Limited.)
Head Office, 31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.
Capital, £500,000,
With power to increase to £1,000,000.

ADVANCES
Made for a term of years up to £20,000, on Pastoral securities,
Freehold estates, &c.

Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., managing agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

GEORGE MARTIN, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the colony of Victoria, 24 Victoria, No. 112, section 22, intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property, and for other purposes," NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors (as well mortgagees as other creditors), and other persons having any claims or demands against, or upon, the estate of GEORGE MARTIN, late of Narrigundah, Gulf Diggings, in the colony of New South Wales, baker (who died on the 9th day of December, 1862, and letters of administration of whose goods and effects were granted by the Supreme Court of the colony of Victoria, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, on the [illegible] day of June, 1864, to ARTHUR WILLIAM SMALE, of Melbourne, gentleman, attorney under power for WILLIAM MARTIN, father and sole next of kin of the said intestate), are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, to EUGENE JOSHUA BARWELL NUNN, of 105, Collins-street West, Melbourne, aforesaid, solicitor. And notice is hereby given that, after the said fifteenth day of September next, the said Arthur William Smale will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George Martin, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Arthur William Smale may then have had notice; and the said Arthur William Smale will not be answerable or liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this seventh day of July, 1864.

E. J. B. NUNN, proctor for the said Arthur William Smale.

MESSRS. W. H. MACKENZIE and COMPANY beg to intimate to their friends and the public that they have commenced business as Agents for the SALE of STOCK, FARM, and DAIRY PRODUCE.

Having secured for a PRODUCE DEPOT those central premises situated at the back of GREIG'S RAILWAY HOTEL, opposite the entrance to Sydney Railway Station, Messrs. MACKENZIE and CO. are now in a position to effect sales, either privately or by auction, of any consignments with which they may be entrusted.

They have completed arrangements for holding regular sales of Hay, by auction, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Railway Terminus, Sydney, and of all other descriptions of Farm Produce, at 11 o'clock on the same days, at their Produce Depot.

In introducing themselves in the above line of business, Messrs. MACKENZIE and CO. beg to state that it will be their endeavour, by an unceasing attention to the interests of their constituents, and by prompt payments of sale proceeds, to merit a share of public support.

Letters may be directed to No. 10, Exchange, Sydney, or to the Depot.

Sydney, 7th July, 1864.

BOOTS and SHOES.—TURNER, BROTHERS, HYDE, and CO., of Northampton and Falcon Factory, Whitecross-street, London, manufacturers of every possible article in

Men's pegged, sewn, and rivetted boots, &c.,
Women's and children's sewn and rivetted boots, &c.,
Closed uppers, and general leather merchants;

have just had new and extensive machinery erected for the manufacture of pegged and rivetted goods. By the introduction of these improvements, they are enabled to produce the above-mentioned goods of a better quality, at lower prices, and in much larger quantities than hitherto. To parties purchasing through their agents, the fact that one-seventh of the entire amount of the exports of boots and shoes from Great Britain is supplied by T. B. H. and Co., will be a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to their care will be properly executed. Merchants visiting England can select the goods they require from a stock varying in value from thirty to fifty thousand pounds.

DAY and MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING 97, High Holborn, London.

For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled.

Sold by all first-class houses in the colony, in bottles and tins, at 1s 6d. and 6d. each.

D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture.

BURROW'S GLASSES, for the Opera, Field, Camp, and Sea.

Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power.

Equal to any other Binoculars at double the price.

Larger size and power, £6 6s; smaller, £3 13s. 6d. (sling cases).

In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 14 guineas.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES, as used at the National Rifle Association Meeting, 3, 5, 6, and 9 guinea each.

NAVAL, DEER-STALKING, and RECONNOITRING TELESCOPES, best quality, 3, 4, and 6 guineas each.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

ATHENÆUM.—"The Malvern Glass must be valuable to any man."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalkers, yachtsmen, and sportsmen."

BELL'S LIFE—"Best binocular telescope yet invented."

FIELD.—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.—"One of the best."

VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE.—"Beautifully-finished binoculars."

A copy of testimonials from noblemen, officers, sportsmen, &c., can be obtained in the office of this journal.

Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should enclose remittance.

Address—W. and J. BURROW, Malvern, England.

Caution.—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the quality of any glasses that do not bear their name and address.

EPAGE and CO., ENGINEERS and MACHINISTS, Victoria Iron Works, Bedford, and Laurence Pountney-place, Cannon-street, London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of High-pressure, Condensing and Non-condensing
STEAM ENGINES,
PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
Sugar Mills, Saw Mill Machinery,
Self-acting Engineers' Tools,
Brick, Pipe, and Tile-making Machines, Clay-crushing Mills, Pugging Mills,
and every description of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
and
MACHINERY.

Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, with Prices, may be had, free, on application.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.—CAUTION.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been, and are, shipping Galvanised Iron, or Galvanised Tinned Iron, of inferior quality, bearing our name and trade marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof, we hereby give notice that, in order to protect ourselves and the public, all goods manufactured by us, from and after this date, will be marked

"TUPPER AND COMPANY,
"Manufacturers,
"61a, Moorgate-street, London;
Works—Limehouse and Birmingham,"

in addition to the trade marks heretofore used, to denote the different qualities of our goods, viz.—Best Best, T. C. Crown, Best Cross daggers, and G in circle.

And notice is further given, that all persons manufacturing, selling, or shipping, or engaged in anywise in the sale or disposal of galvanised iron, or galvanised tinned iron, with our marks or brands, in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, will be prosecuted.

TUPPER and COMPANY,
61a, Moorgate-street, London E.C.
30th December, 1863.

CAUTION.—WARREN, RUSSELL, and CO., Blacking, Ink, and Dye Manufacturers (late of 30, Strand), caution the public against persons trading under similar names, and professing to be connected with them or their late establishment at No. 30, Strand,

THEIR ONLY MANUFACTORY being Regent Works, Regent-street, Vincent-square, Westminster, London, S.W.

INDIGESTION AND STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.—PEPSINE WINE.—T. MORSON and SON direct the attention of all suffering from these serious complaints to their far-famed preparation of Pepsine, which supplies in a palatable form the principles of digestion. Each teaspoonful contains a dose of the medicinal Pepsine. The researches of the most eminent of the faculty of London and Paris have enabled MORSON and SON to offer the purest and surest substitute for the gastric juice which assimilates the food to the requirements of the human frame. Its use is now becoming universal. Sold in bottles, 3s., 5s., and 10s. each; and may be obtained through chemists and druggists, and patent medicine vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES, in boxes, 2s. 6d, and 4s. 6d. per box. Also,

MORSON'S PEPSINE POWDER.

MORSON'S PATENT GELATINE, a pure and economical substitute for Russian isinglass, forming a colourless jelly, which possesses the nutritious and restorative properties of the best calves' foot jelly. In packets, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

Manufacturers of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations, and wholesale and export dealers in drugs, medicines, and photographic chemicals.

Wholesale and retail, of T. MORSON and SON, 19 and 46, Southampton Row, London.

*** Orders (to be made payable by London houses) are carefully prepared and shipped in any quantity to all parts of the world.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP, patronised by her Majesty the Queen of England, is now, for the first time, introduced in New South Wales. This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrofula, is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lassitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.

Prepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messrs. WORMS and CO., and retail by Mr. JENKINS, 252, George-street.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world. Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street; and Messrs. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

WHAT IS CHLORODYNE?—Chlorodyne is a word that was coined by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-army Medical Staff), to denote a new principle or remedial agent discovered by him, and nowhere described in medical works or Pharmacopoeias.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of teething, prevent and arrest convulsions, cure whooping cough, spasms, and flatus at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, &c. It soothes the weary achings of consumption, relieves the soreness of the chest, cough and expectoration; and cures all chest affections, such as asthma, bronchitis, palpitation, &c. It checks diarrhœa, alvine discharges, or spasms, and colics of the intestines, &c.

Wholesale supplying agents for New South Wales and Queensland—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane, Sydney, who have always an extensive stock on hand.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Consolation for the sufferer.—The most virulent diseases that have hitherto defied the physician's skill yield to these invincible resuscitators of health and organic vigour. Sold by Messrs. SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS or MOUSTACHES.—My Formula forces them to grow heavily in six weeks upon the smoothest face, without injury to the skin, and a sure remedy for baldness and the hair falling off. Enclose 26 stamps to G. J. ROBINSON, Post Office, Brisbane.

FOR SALE, a complete File of English BELL'S LIFE, from 1854 to 1863. F. LARTER, 92, South Head Road.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

ECKFORD AND ANOTHER v. HUXFORD.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded. It will probably take about three days more.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Cheeke.

MAGUIRE v. PARFIT.

An action upon a promissory note that had been given in settlement of a claim for professional services, in an action to which defendant was a party. Defendant desired to show that he should not be called upon to pay this note, but, having failed to file an affidavit, he had no defence. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

BAYLEY v. MARSHALL.

Plaintiff, a Custom House agent, sued to recover the amount of a bill rendered for entering in and clearing out the defendant's vessel. Defendant alleged that the charges were exorbitant, but, failing to prove that allegation, a verdict was given against him.

FARMER v. WHITE.

This was an action by Mr. Farmer, of the firm of Farmer and Painter, linen drapers, &c., to recover the sum of £11 2s. 11d. for goods supplied to defendant. There was no denial on the part of defendant's counsel—defendant did not appear in person—that the goods were had, but she pleaded that when the goods were had she was the wife of one James Hamilton White, now living, but that by virtue of an order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, she was protected from her husband and his creditors, and all persons on his behalf, as a feme sole in regard to all property acquired since the date of her husband's desertion. It was argued by defendant's counsel that she was not liable, as the debt was incurred before the date of the order. It appeared, however, that the defendant had entered into a fresh contract by promising to pay by instalments. His Honor said he would take time to consider the case, but his present impression was that the plaintiff would be entitled to recover.

PEACOCK v. LLOYD.

This case, an action upon a dishonoured cheque for £64s., dated 12th December, 1863, which has been three times before the Court, was now heard once more and determined. On the previous occasions the plaintiff was non-suited on various grounds, but now, Mr. Johnson, who appeared for the defendant, submitted that as the plaintiff had failed to make out his case, his client was entitled to a verdict. Judgment for defendant. The case was fully reported in our columns when it was heard during the previous month's sitting. Mr. Cory for plaintiff, Mr. Johnson for defendant.

DAVIES v. LONG.

This was an action by a painter, for breach of agreement, to recover the value of work done to defendant's house and premises. Plaintiff agreed to clean and paint defendant's house and outhouses, pallings, &c., for the sum of £100, but there being some extra work, the amount was increased to £153 18s. Of this amount the plaintiff had received £128 15s, and now sued for the balance. He also sued for a balance of £27 6s. 9d., under another contract with the same defendant. Plaintiff swore that he performed his portion of both contracts, and had had his work examined by competent judges. The defendant averred that the work was badly done, and he produced a portion of the wood work painted to show that the paint had perished in an unreasonably short time; he also averred that the materials were of inferior quality, and that the charges were excessive. Evidence were called in corroboration of defendant's statement. His Honor gave judgment for the plaintiff for £2 on the first claim, and £27 6s. 9d. on the second. Mr. S. C. Brown for plaintiff, Mr. Bolijer for defendant.

JOSEPH v. YOUNG.

This was an action upon a promissory note for £29 2s. 6d., drawn by defendant. Defendant stated that the note was simply given as an accommodation, for discount, and was made payable in blank. His Honor ruled that as the defendant put the note in circulation he was liable for it. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

There is only one jury cause this month—Pinsley and others v. the Commissioner for Railways—for trial, and that will be taken this (Wednesday) morning, and the remaining defended cases will be taken to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Lyons, Day, and Cullen.

Only five prisoners were brought before the Court, of whom two were discharged. An old vagrant woman was sent to gaol for a month, and two men were fined 10s. and 20s. respectively for riotous conduct.

On the summons paper were fifteen cases, three of which were postponed, and six were struck out for want of prosecution. Richard Yates was fined 10s. for being at an illegal distance from horses and dray under his care, and Robert Horan was fined 5s. for allowing improper persons to be and remain in his restaurant during prohibited hours.—E. Spagnoletti and Jane Chislett, charged with having assaulted William H. Carrick while he was in the execution of his duty as a bailiff, pleaded guilty, by Mr. Dillon, their attorney, and were each sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 6s. 6d. costs of Court, and £3 as professional costs for Mr. Cory. Bridget Leonard was fined 20s. for having assaulted Rachel Smith, by smacking her face and pulling her hair, as alleged, without the smallest provocation. In Christison v. Skilbeck, an undefended case under the Tenants Act, an order was made to give complainant possession of the premises, situated in Kettle's-yard.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. M. Asher and Mr. J. E. Manning.

Thomas White, a seaman of the barque Alexander Baring, was fined 40s., or to be imprisoned for two days, he having been drunk and disorderly on board his ship.

David Holden, for drunkenness and riotous conduct on the South Head Road, was fined 20s., in default of payment to be imprisoned for, or forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

John Sharp and Daniel Carrol, charged with fighting on Campbell's Wharf, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Johnston, 15, was fined 40s. for using obscene language on the South Head Road; in default of payment to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

In the summons' case, Deemer (of Lane Cove) v. John James, plaintiff seeking to recover possession of a barrow, his property, which defendant unlawfully detained, the Bench ordered that the property be restored to plaintiff.

DISEASED MEAT, AND ITS EFFECTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

(Continued from the Herald.)

CHARLES LAMB once wrote an essay, entitled a "Dissertation on Roast Pig," wherein we are told of the horror with which the ears of Ho-ti tingled, when his son Bo-bo described to him the exquisite sensations he experienced upon his first acquaintance with the crackling skin; how Ho-ti cursed the latter, and himself too, that ever he should beget a son who should eat burnt pig. But this was soon forgiven and forgotten, for shortly after, and to this day, there was, and is, a great cry out for porkers.

The Senatus Populi Romani followed in the wake of the Celestials, and with them the wild boar, and hog were held in high estimation, the former especially, as the old classics say, was "*animal propter convivia natum*," and the sow was the extreme of delicacy for the palate of the Roman *gourmet*. Their mode of killing swine differed from the Chinese method of burning, but was not less refined in barbarity; for Plutarch tells us that the gravid sow was trampled to death to make up a delicious mess—*edited nil dulcius amplo*—fit even for the gods. Little pigs were slaughtered with red hot spits, and then stuffed with asafœtida, and sundry small animals, to render them savoury and delicate.

I do not know whether there is any historical account of the breeding and rearing of swine by the ancients, but, judging from the estimation in which the flesh was held, I presume every attention was paid to such matters, and that master pig was an animal of much more importance to his owners than in these modern days. With two of the most historic religions in the world—the Jewish and Mahommedan—it has been a universal and most rigid law, to reject the pig as food, as an unclean animal, and unfit to be eaten by man; and it is a belief among travellers in warm countries that the flesh of this animal gives rise to colic and other diseases. The flesh of the pig, particularly in northern countries—indeed, I might say, almost everywhere—forms not only one of the commonest articles of diet, but also of delicacy, so much so that it would be a difficult matter to find a substitute.

It is not denied but that colic, scrofula, and diseases of the skin are produced by even the moderate use of swine's flesh, and even deleterious results have followed where it has been made a staple article of diet. If such has been the case from using the flesh of good quality, what must be the results when it is the product of improperly fed and diseased animals. Pigs may be diseased in several ways, and yet their flesh is eaten; and it is well known that even good pork will disagree with many healthy people, giving rise to vomiting or an attack of colic. The flesh of pigs is about one of the least nourishing of meats, and its cooking, though often savoury and palatable, is not much suited to satisfactory and comfortable digestion; so that the Jews and Mahometans are wiser in their rejection of the pig, than the Chinese and Romans were in their recommendation of it.

In December, 1862, Mr. Gamgee read a paper before the Royal Dublin Society, showing that the culture of Irish pigs, like Irish potatoes, is fraught with hazard to the people, and that "hog-cholera" and "measles" prevailed to a great extent. In some parts of Ireland, measles in pigs was on the decline, in other parts it remained stationary, and it had disappeared in those districts where farmers reared large numbers on wholesome farm produce, and where they were kept in the yards, or on the farm, with other animals. Where, however, as in portions of the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork, swine enjoy the privileges of the same cabin with human beings, the case becomes altered, and from devouring all filth, and excrement they swallow the ripe joints of tapeworm, the ova of which becomes developed into the *cysticercus cellulosæ*, the measles found in thousands distributed over the whole muscular structures of the pig.

That a good trade is carried on from utilising this diseased flesh as human food, there is no doubt; and it is said that even respectable firms employ "measle friers" to detect the measley pigs brought to market, so as to buy them in a lot at a reduced price. They cure them, and from the open nature of their textures they pickle well, are seldom or never tainted, sold generally at a reduction of three shillings the flitch, and for which the English bacon dealers regularly apply. Pickling does not destroy these parasites in the flesh, though probably the cooking puts an end to myriads of them, but as some people have rather a morbid taste for raw ham or pork, they is all probability suffer for their "weakness."

When the famine in Ireland stopped the supply of pigs for the English market, and English pigs were in great demand to meet the want, no measly animals were found, for it was very rare to meet with one. At another meeting of the Dublin Society, when Lord Talbot de Malahide presided, a Mr. Ganly, a large salesman, confessed that he not only, with other salesmen, sold diseased meat, but that, under existing circumstance, they *must continue to do so!* And one of the leading journals of the day remarked, in reference to Mr. Ganly's open avowal: "There is one consolation the philosopher may extract from all this. If the consumption of diseased meat be so universal, it does not seem to hurt those who can get enough of it. The human stomach is a wonderful organ."

This is true to a great extent, but still, because people do not drop dead after eating measly pork, or the flesh of animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia, splenic apoplexy, or hog cholera, it is no reason why such food may not be slowly and insidiously injurious to the body.

In some of the anatomy rooms of the colleges in Ireland, and in those of the University of Edinburgh, it has been found that two per cent of the human subjects for dissection indicate the presence of that dangerous parasite the *Trichina spiralis* in the muscular system, and this is attributed to the eating of imperfectly cooked and diseased pork. It is said that in Great Britain and Ireland about 15,000 persons suffer from tapeworm annually, the effect of the consumption of measly pork.

Good cookery no doubt destroys myriads of these parasites, *cysticerci*, and by the roasting of them fortune favours us so far, that probably but comparatively few reach the human bowels alive. Well might Athenæus maintain that cookery is an all important element in the advancement of civilisation; that crudity of food and thought are interdependent. Brillat Savarin echoed this truism when he remarked that the destiny of nations was contingent on the manner in which they were nourished. The immortal Soyer affirms that the morals of a country greatly depend upon the production and preparation of its food.

In the Kingsland case of poisoning by sausages, and when several died from the effects, these sausages were made from the "back fat of pork," purchased in Newgate Market, and Dr. Letheby testified as to the putrid state of the meat producing vomiting and dysentery. *Apropos* of this, and illustrative of the unscrupulous dealings of the cattle-dealers, the *Stamford Mercury* relates, in December, 1859:—"About a fortnight ago, a farmer in our fens having cooked his mangolds and potatoes for his pigs in a furnace in which he had just before dressed his seed wheat with mercury, the poor animals soon exhibited unmistakable symptoms of having been poisoned; whereupon this conscientious farmer at once cut their throats, dressed them, and sent off to London, where they were sold for about a shilling a stone."

The Registrar-General of Scotland calls attention to the fact that ever since pleuro-pneumonia broke out among the cattle in that country, the returns of mortality have shown that carbuncle, a disease formerly very rare, has become comparatively common. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, has observed that the flesh of animals so diseased, when e

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide news to the 2nd instant.

The following is from the *South Australian Register* :—

It is stated that three of the directors of the Wallaroo and Moonta Mines—Messrs. Elder, Young, and Stuckey—left Adelaide on Friday morning, with the view of making permanent arrangements for the future working of the mines.

A meeting has been held at Tanunda for the formation of a wine company. Fifty shares have already been subscribed for, and it is expected that the arrangements will be completed at an adjourned meeting, which is to take place during the present month.

On the 29th ultimo, a man named John L. Smith was brutally attacked, while in bed at the Travellers' Rest, Clare, with a small axe, by Joseph Anthonieff, a Russian. He was dragged from bed, and murderously hacked about the head and hands before assistance arrived. It was discovered by Mr. Catt, barman of the hotel, who, hearing some one moaning as if in a fit, burst open the door of the room, when he found the victim on the floor bleeding profusely, and the whole room frightfully besprinkled with blood. One of his little fingers was completely cut off. There had been no former acquaintance between the parties. The injured man arrived the night before by the Adelaide mail, and his assailant had been fed and housed by Mr. Catt out of charity, he having stated that he was hard up. Anthonieff was brought before the magistrate, and admitted having committed the crime, but said that he did not know what he was about. Smith is in a very precarious state.

On Wednesday, June 22, the first colonial steamer ever built at Goolwa was launched there by Mr. R. Varcoe, and christened by his daughter, "The Wentworth." It is a boat of 100 tons, and is intended for the river trade. The auspicious event was celebrated by a grand banquet, the particulars of which are duly recorded by our local correspondent.

Increase in Ocean Postage Rates.—In obedience to an order of the House of Assembly of South Australia, copies have just been printed of despatch and enclosures from the Governor in-chief to the Secretary of State, respecting the proposed increased postage rate on letters from England. His Excellency in his despatch remarks that "It is my duty to assure your Grace that the increase of letter postage from England to this colony is much deprecated by this community, and is strongly commented upon by the Press, as your Grace will perceive by the newspaper extract enclosed. I trust it may yet be possible for their lordships to reconsider the matter." The following is the minute of Executive Council of 25th April, 1864 :—"The Council have had under consideration the despatch of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle under date the 26th January last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, stating that on and after the 1st July next, the postage on letters dispatched from England to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, via Southampton, will be raised to 1s. the half-ounce letter, and via Marseilles, to 1s. 4d., together with other minor charges; and that this course had been adopted by their lordships at the suggestion of the Postmaster-General, with a view to diminish the loss at present sustained in the conveyance of mails to the Australian colonies. The Council cannot help expressing their opinion that, in the consideration of matters connected with the postal service between the United Kingdom and the Australian colonies, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are disposed to think that the service is maintained solely for the benefit of the Australian colonies, and that, therefore, they should bear its cost either by subsidies not contemplated when the arrangement was first made, or by additional postage, as is now proposed. Their lordships can scarcely need to be informed that the advantages of securing regular and speedy communication with the Australian colonies, are of equal, if not of greater importance to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, as to the Australian colonists; for the latter being large consumers of British goods, the payment for which is remitted in vast sums by every mail from Australia, it becomes a matter of the greatest consequence to the British exporter whether such remittances arrive with celerity and regularity by steamers, or are subject to the delay and uncertainty which attend their transmission by sailing vessels; while it must not be forgotten that a large portion of the postage both to and from Australia is really paid by the importer of goods. Under these circumstances, it appears to this Government that a trade of the magnitude which now exists between Great Britain and the Australian colonies is undoubtedly of sufficient value to the former to compensate for a loss on this particular branch of the Imperial postal revenue, which loss ought not to be met by increased postage rates, particularly when it is considered how costly the service is to this province, the general revenue of which is already charged with £15,000 per annum—in excess of her proportional contribution—to support it, in consequence of the geographical position of South Australia not being recognised. Nevertheless, the burden is borne by the community, in the belief that cheap, frequent, and speedy communication with Great Britain is beneficial to all classes. The Council are also of opinion that the same rates of postage which obtained when the postal contract was first entered into between Great Britain and the Australian colonies ought to continue during the contract, or should not be altered without the sanction of the Governments mutually interested therein. It is only equitable that each contracting party should be consulted before a change is effected in the postage payable on letters dispatched either to or through the United Kingdom, or to or through Australia; and it is doubtless with a view to obtain the sanction of the Government of South Australia to the proposed alteration that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle has desired that his despatch should be laid before the Council, for their consideration. The Council, however, after full deliberation on the subject, respectfully decline to assent to any alteration which may have the effect increasing the rates of postage; for, notwithstanding the results quoted by their lordships respecting the effect of increased postage between England and the West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, the Council do not consider that the experience referred to is conclusive that similar results would be produced by the proposed increase of postage to the Australian colonies, whose inhabitants are so widely different from the population of the places named by their lordships; but they believe that, so far as this province is concerned, an increased rate would have the effect of greatly diminishing the correspondence with Great Britain. The Council concur in a report of the Provincial Postmaster-General on the despatch now under consideration, and herewith transmitted."

TASMANIA.

From Hobart Town and Launceston we have advices to the 2nd instant, via Melbourne.

The *Mercury* of that date states that the Assembly has adjourned for a week, and the Council for some days longer. The ostensible reason for this is, that there is no business to which Parliament can at present properly address itself. But few persons run any risk of confounding the ostensible with the real reason. The latter must be apparent to every one, however artfully Ministers attempt to conceal it. They intend to rush Parliament, particularly with their financial measures, if they are allowed to do so.

The same journal reports that Mr. F. M. Innis, formerly Mr. Chapman's treasurer, has been elected Chairman of Committees in the Council, in the room of Mr. J. C. Gregson, the late member for Cambridge.

Notice has been given by Mr. Murray, that he will move in the House of Assembly, on the 13th instant, for an address to the Governor, praying his Excellency to cause a bill to be introduced authorising the sale of £400,000 worth of debentures for the construction of the Deloraine Railway.

Our Financial Situation.—The *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 1st instant says :—The addresses in reply to the Governor's speech have passed both Houses without opposition, but not without reservations, and particularly in the Assembly. It was felt to be so vague in its main features as to admit of no other reply in accordance with Parliamentary usage than a mere echo of itself; whilst as regarded some few points, on which it was a little more explicit, honorable members reserved to themselves the right of dealing with these matters on independent grounds when brought formally before them. The assumed excess of the public income over the expenditure was one of those matters; the proposal for the construction of works to facilitate communication with fertile districts suitable for settlement was another; and the projected repeal of the probable duty on personal estates was a third. Our total general revenue for the quarter ending March 31st, 1864, was £46,684; that for the quarter ending March 31st, 1863, was £48,457. The deficiency on the former as compared with the latter is consequently £1773. And we take this quarter in preference to any other, because the Stamp Act and the Carriage Duties Act were then both in full force. But they did not, it will be observed, bring up the revenue to the condition in which it was found at the end of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. On the contrary, there was a deficiency, according to the published returns, on the general revenue for that quarter, as stated above, of £1773; and on the previous quarter, that is, the quarter ending December 31st, 1863, there was a still greater deficiency. It then amounted to £6251. So that it seems hard to believe that any excess of public income over the expenditure of the year arises from the financial measures passed last session, supposing such excess to have a real and not a mere shadowy existence. The net decrease on the land revenue for the quarter ending December 31st, 1862, was £2523. But the net increase for the quarter ending March the 31st, 1864, was £15,527. Of this, however, nearly £12,000 came out of the pockets of the pre-emptive right holders, and no small portion of the residue from the purchasers of land on credit. With this, consequently, the financial measures passed last session could have had nothing to do, supposing it to be more than sufficient to cover the decreases of the other three-quarters of the year, which it probably will. And yet on that one point only in which the published returns exhibit an increase the speech is altogether silent. Does not this seem suspicious? Does it not seem like wishing to claim for the financial measures passed last session the credit of that to which they are in no sense entitled, and with which they are in no way connected? Nor can we say that we look with more satisfaction on two other points in the speech on which much was said in the discussion in the Assembly on the address in reply. We allude to what is said of the construction of works, and of the repeal of the Probate Duty Act. Nothing could well be more vague than what is said in the speech on the former of these subjects. No one forgets what was said about the visit of Ministers to the country districts at the close of the last session of Parliament, and of its being their intention to submit to Parliament, when it next assembled, proposals of a loan of from two to three hundred thousand pounds to carry out works in those districts of general public utility. But, in their tour through those districts, did any one ever hear of any works they proposed to initiate, or of their intending to borrow money for any such purpose? But we have their word now, that they have proposals of some sort to submit, and let us hope that there may be something in them, although we are free to confess that we are not without our doubts on the subject. As to the abolition of the Probate Duty Act, that may be safely left in the hands of Parliament. If Ministers are really in a position to reduce taxation, there are other ways in which they might carry that out with far more advantage to the country. The probate duty, as was well shown by several of the speakers on the address in the Assembly, is neither unjust nor oppressive in its operation. And whenever the bill for the repeal of the Probate Act is brought forward, we sincerely hope that a proposal will be made for the abolition of some other tax in its place.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONFISCATION ACT.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following despatch from her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies was published in a New Zealand *Gazette* issued on the 30th ultimo :—

Downing-street, April 26th, 1864.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration three Acts passed by the Legislature of New Zealand, in order to give effect to the views of your advisers, with reference to the native war, viz. :—

No. 8. An Act to enable the Governor to establish settlements for colonisation in the northern island of New Zealand.

No. 11. An Act for raising a loan of three millions sterling for the public service of the colony of New Zealand.

No. 12. An Act to appropriate certain sums to be raised under the New Zealand Loan Act, 1863 (the last mentioned Act), and to provide for the repayment of certain portions thereof.

The most important of these Acts is that which stands first on the list.

It declares in effect that if, in the opinion of the Colonial Government, any considerable number of the members of any native community have been or shall hereafter be in rebellion, the Colonial Government may declare any district within which such community hold property, to be a district for the purposes of this Act, and may at any time thereafter confiscate within that district such lands as they may from time to time consider requisite for purposes of settlement, whether those lands be the property of loyal or disloyal natives or of colonists.

Compensation is to be given according to the judgment of a court, to persons (or I presume to tribes or communities) who are to be dispossessed without having been engaged in rebellion.

These courts are not only empowered to refuse, but are positively disabled from giving compensation to any person who shall have aided, assisted, or comforted any rebel, or who (whether engaged in rebellion or not) shall have refused to give up his arms on being required to do so by proclamation.

The law is a permanent law, applicable not only to the present conjuncture, but to any case in which the colonial Government shall hereafter "be satisfied" that any considerable number of any native community in any part of the island shall have been in rebellion since the first day of January, 1863.

I learn from the memorandum which accompanies this Act that the power of the Assembly to pass it has been questioned in New Zealand, and I have thought it right to submit it, together with one which has also been passed by the colonial legislature for the suppression of the rebellion, to the Law Officers of the Crown, for their opinion. That opinion I cannot receive in time to communicate with you by this mail; but I need not leave you in ignorance of the views which I entertain upon the policy embodied in this important law, or of the opinion of her Majesty's Government in respect to the measures which ought to be taken as soon as decisive success in arms shall enable you to take them for the pacification and settlement of the Northern Island. It appears that of the land thus to be acquired, part is to be granted in lots, varying from 50 to 400 acres, to the members of the Colonial Force recently raised, numbering, I understand, about 4000 persons, and part is to be occupied by settlers, who are to be introduced from Europe at the expense of the colony, and are to hold their lands on a species of Military Tenure. It is supposed that the whole number of settlers, including the above-mentioned Colonial Force, will amount to 20,000.

A scheme of this kind was submitted to the Duke of Newcastle, in your despatch No. 109, of the 29th of August last. Your Ministry then proposed the introduction of 5000 men, who were to hold fifty-acre farms upon Military Tenure, on land to be taken from the insurgent natives. Your despatch implied that you approved the principle of this scheme, and you stated that you had sanctioned it to the extent of raising 2000 men for active service.

The Duke of Newcastle adopted your views, but not without a very serious caution as to the danger and delicacy of applying them. He indicated the difficulty of preventing injustice, and the hazard of exciting the apprehension of the natives; he pointed out to the local Government the responsibility which they would incur of providing against these evident risks; and he added that if the determination of your Government should have the effect of extending and intensifying the spirit of disaffection, and of thus enlarging the sphere or prolonging the period of military operations, these consequences would be viewed by her Majesty's Government with the gravest concern and reprehension. I need scarcely observe that the Act now forwarded, taken in combination with the scheme proposed by your Government, exhibits a rapid expansion of the principles in which the Duke of Newcastle acquiesced with so much reserve.

The number of settlers, and consequently the immediate amount of confiscation, is quadrupled; the compulsory power of acquiring land within a proclaimed district is, by the terms of the Act, applied alike to the loyal and disloyal; the right of compensation is jealously limited, and is denied even to the most loyal native if he refuses to surrender his accustomed right of carrying arms, and these powers are not to be exercised exceptionally and to meet the present emergency, or by regularly constituted Courts of Justice, but are to be permanently embodied in the law of New Zealand; and to form a standing qualification of the Treaty of Waitanga.

This being the nature of the law, I proceed to consider some very grave objections which may be urged against it.

It renders permanently insecure the tenure of native property throughout the islands, and is thus calculated to alarm our friends. It makes no difference between the leaders and contrivers of rebellion and their unwilling agents or allies, and is thus calculated to drive to despair those who are but half our enemies. The proceedings by which unlimited confiscation of property is to take place may be secret, without argument and without appeal. And the provision for compensation is as rigidly confined as the provision for punishment is flexible and unlimited.

I concur with your advisers in thinking it impossible to apply to the Maoris the maxims of English law in all their application to the details of civilised life. It is necessary to take into account the anomalous position which they occupy on the one hand, as having acknowledged the Queen's sovereignty, and thus become liable to the obligations and entitled to the rights of British subjects, and on the other hand as having been allowed to retain their tribal organisation and native usages, and thus occupying in a great measure the position of independent communities. Viewed in the former capacity, they have, by levying war against the Queen, rendered themselves punishable by death and confiscation of property. These penalties, however, can only be inflicted according to the rules and under the protection of the Criminal Law. Viewed in the latter capacity, they would be at the mercy of their conquerors, to whom all public property would at once be transferred, private property remaining under the protection of international custom. Remembering the difficulty of determining what is private and what public property among the Maories, it seems to follow that in the interest of all parties the rights of the Maori insurgents must be dealt with by methods not prescribed in any law book, but arising out of the exceptional circumstances of a most anomalous case.

It is therefore doubly necessary that those who administer, in the name of the Queen, a Government of irresistible power, should weigh dispassionately the claims which the insurgent Maoris have on our consideration. In the absence of those legal safeguards which furnish the ordinary protection of the vanquished, the Imperial and Colonial Governments are bound so to adjust their proceedings to the laws of natural equity, and to the expectation which the natives have been encouraged or allowed to form, as to impress the whole Maori race at this critical moment with the conviction that their European rulers are just, as well as severe, and are desirous of using the present opportunity not for their oppression, but for the permanent well-being of all the inhabitants of New Zealand.

I recognise the necessity of inflicting a salutary penalty upon the authors of a war commenced by a treacherous and sanguinary outrage, and attended by so many circumstances justly entailing upon the guilty portion of the natives measures of condign punishment. But I hold in the first place that in the apportionment of this punishment those who have actively promoted or violently prosecuted this war should be carefully distinguished from those who by circumstances, connexion, or sense of honour, or other natural temptation, have been unwillingly drawn into it, and still more pointedly from those who have on the whole adhered to the British cause. Even in the case of the most culpable tribes the punishment should be such as to inflict present humiliation and inconvenience rather than a recurring sense of injury, and should leave them with a conviction that their punishment, if severe, has not exceeded the limits of justice, and also with the assurance that for the future they have nothing to fear, but everything to hope from the Colonial Government. With this view, the punishment, however exemplary, should be inflicted once for all, and those who may have suffered from it should be led to feel that they may engage in the pursuits of industry on the lands which remain to them, with the same security from disturbance which is enjoyed by their most favoured fellow-subject. And I should hold it as a great misfortune if the punishment were so allotted as to destroy those germs of order and prosperity which have been so singularly developed in some of the Waikato tribes.

I do not dispute the right of the Colonial Government to obtain from the punishment of the insurgent natives some aid in defraying the expenses of the war; or, in other words, of including in the contemplated cession of forfeiture lands to be disposed of by sale, as well as lands to be devoted to the purpose of military settlement. But these expenses have been mainly borne by this country, which has therefore a right to require that the cession or confiscation of territory shall not be carried further than may be consistent with the permanent pacification of the Island and the honour of the English name. I must now invite your attention to some difficulties to which such a scheme would appear to be liable if carried into effect too suddenly and on too great a scale.

I think it may be generally said that there is not much modern experience of a successful military settlement. In the present case it can scarcely be hoped that the 20,000 persons whom it is proposed to place upon land will be entirely of the most desirable class; and notwithstanding the intention expressed by your Ministry to provide for the introduction of married settlers with their families, it is to be expected that there will be a great preponderance of males amongst them—a circumstance which is always productive of many causes of strife in such a state of society. If the settlements should be scattered at a distance from any natural centre, and in the heart of a disaffected country, they might prove unequal to their own defence, and their protection would be extremely expensive, while it would hardly be possible for the colony to abandon the territories which it had occupied. Lastly, as the immigrants would be without special experience or capital, bound to a distasteful military tenure, and perhaps exposed to the hostility of the natives, it is to be feared that they would have to undergo much hardship, and would be soon attracted from their farms by the high wages of Australia or the still nearer gold-fields of Otago.

I am strengthened in these apprehensions by observing that the difficulty of enforcing military service upon colonists has pressed itself on the notice of yourself and the New Zealand representatives. In your despatch of the 24th of July, 1862, you express your fear that labourers and artisans could not be induced to remain in the colony if liable to militia service. And a somewhat similar anticipation is expressed in the memorial addressed to her Majesty by the House of Representatives, and mentioned in your despatch of the 6th October, 1862.

This is a matter which more properly belongs to your own advisers on the spot, responsible as they now are for the conduct of native affairs; and I do not urge these objections for the purpose of discouraging within moderate and practical limits a scheme from which you expect the best results, but only trust, in order to ensure success, the limits may be carefully considered in the first instance.

I shall have occasion to recur to the subject of lands taken for sale in considering the proposal for a guaranteed loan.

Considering that the defence of the colony is at present effected by an Imperial force, I should perhaps have been justified in recommending the disallowance of an Act couched in such sweeping terms, capable therefore of great abuse—unless its practical operation were restrained by a strong and resolute hand—and calculated, if abused, to frustrate its own objects and to prolong instead of terminate war. But not having received from you any expression of your disapproval, and being most unwilling to take any course which would weaken your hands in the moment of your military success, her Majesty's Government have decided that the Act shall for the present remain in operation.

They are led to this conclusion not merely by a desire to sustain the authority of the Local Government, but also in some degree by observing that no confiscation can take effect without your personal concurrence, and by the reliance which they so justly place on your sagacity, firmness, and experience, and your long-recognised regard as well for the interests of the colonists as for the fair rights and expectations of the native race.

I have, therefore, to convey to you the following instructions, as embodying the decisions of her Majesty's Government :—

It is, in their opinion, very much to be desired that the proposed appropriation of land should take the form of a cession imposed by yourself and General Cameron upon the conquered tribes, and made by them to the representative of the Queen as a condition on which her Majesty's clemency is extended to them. The advantages of such a settlement (in which, however, I need hardly say the position of the Maoris as defeated rebels should be unequivocally exhibited) are too manifest to need explanation.

But if this should be found impossible, you are at liberty, subject to the following reservations, to give your concurrence in bringing the law into operation.

A measure should be at once submitted to the legislature to limit the duration of the Act to a definite period, not exceeding, I think, two years from its original enactment—a period long enough to allow for the necessary inquiries respecting the extent, situation, and justice of the forfeiture, yet short enough to relieve the conquered party from any protracted suspense, and to assure those who have adhered to us that there is no intention of suspending in their case the ordinary principles of law.

The aggregate extent of the forfeitures should be at once made known, and their exact position as soon as possible.

A commission should be constituted for the special purpose of inquiring what lands may properly be forfeited. The members of this commission should not be removable with the Ministry, and should be so chosen as to guarantee a fair and careful consideration of the matters brought before them.

It should be clearly understood that your own concurrence in any forfeiture is not to be considered as a mere Ministerial act, but that it will be withheld unless you are personally satisfied that the confiscation is just and moderate.

And here I must observe that if in the settlement of the forfeited districts all the land which is capable of remunerative cultivation should be assigned to colonists, and the original owner—the Maori—be driven back to the forest and morass, the sense of injustice, combined with the pressure of want, would convert the native population into a desperate banditti, taking refuge in the solitude of the interior from the pursuit of the police or military, and descending when opportunity might occur into the cultivated plain to destroy the peaceful fruits of industry. I rely on your wisdom and justice to avert a danger so serious in its bearing on the interests of the European, not less than of the native race.

Turning to that part of the law which authorises the dispossession of persons who have not been involved in the recent rebellion, I have to observe that, although her Majesty's Government admit with regret that the tribal nature of the native tenure will sometimes render it unavoidable that innocent persons should be deprived of their lands, they consider that land should not be appropriated against the will of the owners merely because it is in the same district with rebel property, and may conveniently be used for purposes of settlement, but only in cases where loyal or neutral natives are unfortunate enough to be joint owners with persons concerned in the rebellion, or because it is absolutely required for some purpose of defence or communication, or of some similar ground of necessity. But every such case of supposed necessity should be examined with the greatest care and admitted with the greatest caution and reserve.

The compensation to be given to persons thus dispossessed is properly by the Act itself made the subject of inquiry in an open Court. But the 5th section of the Act ought to be so modified that the powers of the Court may not be limited in any manner which would prevent its doing complete justice to the claims of every innocent person, or extending reasonable consideration to those whose guilt was of a less heinous character—a class which, in the varying temper of New Zealand tribes, is probably large. I trust that in accepting any cession, or authorising confiscation of any forfeiture of land, you will retain in your own hands ample power of doing substantial justice to every class of claimant for restitution or compensation.

Finally, when you have taken all the powers and received all the cessions which you think necessary for the satisfactory pacification of the islands, you will do well to accompany these measures of justice and severity by the announcement of a general amnesty from which those only should be excepted who have been concerned in the murders of unoffending settlers, or other like offences of a heinous and strictly exceptional character. In order to mark as much as possible the discriminating character of British justice, the exception from the amnesty should not be couched in general terms, but should recite one by one the specific outrages which remain unpardoned.

Subject to these cautions and conditions, and in full confidence that you will act on the general principles which I have before laid down (and in which I anticipate your cordial concurrence), her Majesty's Government are prepared to leave in your hands the power with which you have been entrusted by the legislature of the colony.

In the dispatch in which you have transmitted to me these measures, you have expressed, in terms with which I entirely agree, your own appreciation of a generous policy, and of its beneficial consequences when adopted on former occasions in New Zealand. You give at the same time your reasons, the justice of which I am not prepared to dispute, for determining that the circumstances of the present case justly and necessarily call for measures of severity, such as have not been adopted at the close of former wars; but you accompany these reasons with the expression of your opinion that this severity ought not to be carried too far. I recognise also with satisfaction the statement of your ministers on the occasion of their first submitting to you their views upon forfeiture and military settlement. They said they felt assured that as this would be the first, so it would also be the last occasion on which any aboriginal inhabitant of New Zealand would be deprived of land against his will.

I trust that on their part there will be no unwillingness to co-operate with you in confining the measures of severity to which it may be necessary to have recourse within those just and moderate limits to which I have referred.

I now turn to the Act which authorises a loan of £3,000,000, for which it is desired to obtain the guarantee of the British Parliament. I observe that of the total sum which it is proposed to raise, £1,000,000 is allotted to the expense of the war, £200,000 to the repayment of a debt to the Imperial Government, which has probably doubled since that time, £200,000 to the compensation of the Taranaki settlers, and the rest in the main to the settlement of the country. The bulk of it appears to be appropriated to the plan of military settlement to which I have already adverted.

Her Majesty's Government recognise as exceptional the expenses occasioned to the colony by the native war. And they are not unwilling to entertain the question of extending the guarantee of £500,000, which they have already conditionally promised to submit to Parliament, to such a further sum as will cover the increased debt of the colony to the Imperial Exchequer, and so much of these military expenses, including £200,000 for compensation to the Taranaki settlers, as may properly be defrayed not out of the current revenue of the colony, but by loan.

But the same reasons do not, in their judgment, apply to the settlement of the country, which, whether successful or not as a measure of defence, is mainly a matter of colonial interest, inasmuch as its success is calculated to add to the wealth and population of the colony. To a purpose of this kind the Imperial credit is not generally applicable; and her Majesty's Government do not consider that the land which it is proposed to acquire under the Settlement Act is of any such definite value as materially to add to the security on which the guarantee of Parliament could be given. The omission of this sum will reduce the whole loan within much narrower limits, and I will consider and write you on a future occasion how far the revenue of New Zealand pledged by the terms of the Act and the considerations to which I have referred may justify her Majesty's Government in increasing the proposal they have already promised to make to Parliament. Under any circumstances, the sum will doubtless appear to Parliament larger than it has hitherto been usual to guarantee to a colony, of the size and resources of New Zealand, and could only be proposed by the Government with any prospect of success in connection with the peculiar circumstances of the present loan, and in the well-founded hope of a final pacification and settlement.

I must now call your attention to the importance of reducing, as rapidly as possible, after the conclusion of the troubles, the large force now maintained in New Zealand, and I confidently expect to receive from you such information as may enable me to communicate to the Secretary of State for War the possibility of a great reduction in the number of men, and consequently in the estimate for the year 1865-6. I must also remind you that for the great expense which this country has already incurred in putting down the present insurrection, the Home Government only calls upon the colony for that almost nominal contribution which it has already engaged to pay.

The arrangement at present in force respecting the amount of the military contribution, and the proportion of it which is to be returned to the colony, to be employed for the benefit of the natives, will terminate with the close of the present year. In consenting to guarantee a large loan for the colony, the Imperial Government will feel it necessary to require that if at the close of that period the colony should continue to require the assistance of the mother country, a much more adequate contribution shall be made to the Imperial Exchequer. I am, however, unable at this moment to give you any definite decision on this part of the subject. It is under the consideration of the Government, and I shall take an early opportunity of addressing you again upon it.

I conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the operation in which General Cameron has been engaged may already have terminated the war; and shall rejoice when I am able to congratulate you on having succeeded, by the wisdom of your own measures and those of your Government, by the skill of that distinguished commander, and by the valour of the Queen's troops and seamen and of the colonial forces engaged in the conflict, in restoring the blessings of order and good government to the country entrusted to your care.

I am, &c.,

Edward Cardwell.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.

Immigration to South Australia.—A return, presented to the House of Assembly of South Australia the other day, shows the amount of the Immigration Fund unexpended to be £51,285.

The *Argus* of 5th instant mentions that the ceremony of feeding the salmon commenced last week. The operation was begun by placing an empty pan at the bottom of the tank, so that all food not consumed might fall into this pan, and be easily removed. This being done, a little finely grated boiled liver was carefully thrown into the water. On the first day, this excited but little notice among the fishy occupants, and only one ventured to try the experiment of eating. However, it evidently agreed with him, and the next day two or three others made a trial; and now every morning, as the liver falls into the water, a rapid dart is made by some of the active little parr, and piece after piece as rapidly disappears.

FISH BREEDING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Have none of your piscicultural correspondents anything to say in favour of the native fishes?—Surely one or two of the many varieties which inhabit our seas and rivers are worth a passing notice. Perhaps the advocates for the introduction of trout and salmon may tell me that none of the Australian fishes are fit to be named on the same day with their favourite fish—possibly they would be right, for if the flavour of a fresh salmon is inconceivably superior to that which we get here preserved in tins, a salmon just in from sea must indeed be a rare morsel when put into the pot and cooked the moment it is taken from the water, and no doubt well deserves all that can be said in its praise. However, it appears to me that some time will elapse before we are in a position to say of any of our colonial rivers as the Borderer sung of his native stream, "that mony a saumon sooms about below the bields o bonny Tweed." Therefore, our aspiring Waltonians (a class by-the-bye, which all lovers of true manliness, would wish to see much more numerously represented amongst us than at present) and our gourmets must be content for a while longer, the former with less humble game than the monarch of the Northern rivers; the latter with a very indifferent substitute for the delicious *salar*, namely, preserved salmon in tins, and pickled salmon bedeviled by that singularly complicated process which is called by our colonial fishmongers kippering, and with such of our native fishes as can be procured in a fit condition for the table—a point by no means so easy of attainment as many of our worthy housekeepers seem to think, neither is this as slight a matter as may appear at a first glance. However, if any one is disposed to differ from my remarks, I entreat them to set the question at rest for themselves, as follows :—I shall here take the liberty to observe that, if we had half of the ingenuity for which we take credit, it would at this time of day be unnecessary for me to draw attention to a most material omission in the practice of the only kind of sport available to the generality of Sydneyites, and as it is a provision absolutely essential to the comfort and perfect enjoyment of the sport, I trust that the hint now thrown out will not be lost by the people whose living is made by letting boats to the public. It is a custom followed with great mutual advantage elsewhere, and I cannot see why such should not be the case if practised in Sydney.

Hire a commodious boat, *which ought to have*, as part of her usual furniture, a portable charcoal brazier, with fryingpan, gridiron, and kettle to match; but these essentials not being provided by the boat, they must be taken with you, together with a few handfuls of charcoal. If, however, it is inconvenient to take these articles, a fryingpan is indispensable, and the wood procurable anywhere is a bad substitute for the charcoal. Take with you either salad oil or butter to cook the fish with, a little salt, pepper, bread, and the usual eating utensils. Take properly snooded fishing tackle—not the fanciful embellishments of fishing-tackle makers which are so much admired by little boys, but good plain, substantial gear, and bait. Anchor the boat on a good fishing ground, then to work and catch the fish, and immediately they are caught, scale, pare the fins, gut, and thoroughly wash them. On no account must they be thrown down in the sun ungutted. Light the fire, and as soon as it becomes clear, cook the fish, then you will be able to estimate the difference between fish that are cooked and eaten as they should be, and those—the produce of the Sydney barrowmen. Having described the proper method to procure a mess of eatable fish, I shall touch on a few of the kinds which are specially deserving of notice, and which are quite comparable with the same variety of English fish. Soles are delicious—and must be numerous somewhere on our coast, although seldom procurable in the city. It is precisely the same kind of fish as those which inhabit the valuable bank which was recently discovered in the Solent; and we have the johndorey. Can anyone detect a difference between the colonial fish of that name and the highly esteemed johndorey of the London market? Then the whiting, although not a whiting, or anything like one, yet when cooked in the manner described by me, I would defy anyone not a perfect connoisseur of the fish, to distinguish the difference between our native whiting and the celebrated Dogger-bank "sea-chicken."

Eels, although abounding in every water-hole in the country, and although they put the inhabitants to great inconvenience by stopping up the water supply pipes, and cost the Corporation a trifle to get rid of (I wonder what the outlay on this score amounts to a year), yet we cannot get a dish of them either for love or money more than once or twice a year. Though there does appear to be a slight physiognomical difference between all of our varieties of eel and those of the silvery Cam, yet I will venture to assert that the variety which unscrupulously invades our water mains is as rich of flesh and delicious of flavour as the famed silver eel of the celebrated Cam.

While on the subject it may be as well to say a few words relative to the supposed influence of fish on the water which they inhabit, and the method of breeding fish as followed by pisciculturists.

If one were to ask a chemist the effect of fish-breeding on water, he would probably tell you that as water is the natural habitat of fish, it is impossible that their presence in it can render it impure—especially when it is considered that they cannot be kept out of it, particularly eels, unless the water is poisoned; but if too many fish are kept in a limited space of water—say for example a stagnant pond—but as we have no stagnant pond to refer to, imagine the Botany reservoir cut off from the brisk brook which supplies it, and from the vast feeding pipe of that admirable machinery whose ponderous but perfect movements furnish the thousands of Sydney with a daily supply of water, and that there is neither inlet nor outlet to its water, then the fish in it will continue to breed as usual until lack of food and an excess of carbonic acid gas reduce their numbers; but the water which will influence the breeding of fish in the manner described will probably have lost so little of its oxygen as to be perfectly innocuous to man, or indeed traceable at all, after it has issued from the service pipe, by any known test, and the chemist would be perfectly right. It would be equally as impossible to breed say one sheep or ox in a five acre field more than the limited amount of pasturage can sustain, as it would be to breed one more fish than the supposed stagnant pond can supply with a proper quantity of food and the requisite quantity of properly oxygenised water; besides, the fish-breeder keeps his hatching apparatus apart from the pond, and the young fish are also kept separate from their elders, so as not to tempt too strongly the latter's piscivorous predilections; and it is clearly to his advantage to keep the pond in that state which is most conducive to the health of the fish. Then, if there is a disadvantage attached to rearing fish in water set apart for domestic use, it is the possibility of the market tempting the breeder to keep the pond or reservoir too bare of fish; but it would be undoubtedly a saving to the city, and in every way desirable, if a scheme could be devised to prevent eels from getting into our water mains and to free the Botany reservoir and its feeding streams of the vast numbers of that fish which at present roam through its waters unmolested. Then as clearly fish-breeding cannot possibly injure water, but is most likely to purify it of much decayed animal and vegetable matter, what is there to hinder the Sydneyite who can afford it to follow the example of the old Roman, and each have his own fish-tank, and, if he be so minded, breed his own fish. No more water is needed for this purpose than what is at present supplied.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VIVARIUM.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your impression of Saturday last an account (headed as above) appeared of two children nearly losing their lives in a pit, near the National School, at Paddington; and it is there stated that this pit, and other similar ones, have been dug by the servants of the municipality, and left unprotected, &c.—this of course implies the Paddington Municipality. Will you kindly permit me to disabuse your mind, and that of the public, in this particular.

The fact is that the locality abounds with gravel ballast &c., which is taken advantage of by other municipalities and private parties to a very great and injurious extent.

The pit, to which I believe your report refers, is near the junction of Gordon and Regent streets, a place intended for a thoroughfare, and partly surrounded by valuable property, and, as you say, adjacent to schools. Any one not making a personal inspection would hardly imagine that a pit or water-hole, of such magnitude, would be permitted to be dug in such a place; but the council of Paddington is in no way responsible for it,—on the contrary, they have done their best to prevent it. But the Government claim the land, and all control over it.

About twelve months ago a deputation from the council waited upon Mr. Robertson in reference to the same pit in particular, and others generally, and were told by that gentleman that, as the ground belonged to the Government, they would do as they pleased with it, and give permission to other municipalities and private persons to take it away, although, as I then remarked, it was doing serious injury in the very heart of the municipality, and would take many thousands of loads to fill up, which must ultimately be done. Then comes the question who is to do that. The council should not be called upon to do it. In fact they have no power without permission from the Government, either to fill in or to fence. No doubt if the municipality had received the benefit of the gravel, &c. (for taking away of which has made those dangerous places), they would feel it to be their duty to apply for such permission, and have considered themselves justified in expending the rates for such object.

And even now they are willing, indeed desirous, to do what they can in the matter. Only last week they proceeded against a person found enlarging the pit, but as usual he showed an authority from Government, and the case was dismissed.

But many take away gravel, &c., without any permission, and I believe Mr. Dean (commissioner) has received some instructions upon the matter; and now that it is become so serious and dangerous, I trust he will see the necessity of acting, and at least put a stop to bad being made worse.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES ARNLETT,

Chairman of the Paddington Municipality.

Rushcutter's Bay, July 11th.

PERMANENT FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE FLOODS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you allow me a space in the columns of your valuable paper to refer to a letter which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *Herald*, signed Y. W. R., relative to a permanent fund for the relief of sufferers by floods. I need scarcely say that the sentiments expressed in that letter entirely harmonise with my own, and the views which the writer seems to take exactly correspond to the opinion which I have for some time maintained. That permanent provision should be made for those poor industrious settlers upon whom so much misery and destitution are entailed by the occurrence of those periodical inundations to which many alluvial parts of this colony are liable, is obvious, but how to devise a plan with the view to secure this provision is not so obvious; yet I am under the conviction that it is not impracticable. If the plan suggested by "Y. W. R." could be carried out in its integrity, I believe it would operate most beneficially in this respect. The following is his suggestion, which is really entitled to careful consideration: "As seed wheat and oats will probably constitute the relief afforded in most instances, he says, "Let the recipients be asked to give a written promise that, in the event of all being blessed with an average harvest, during the ensuing summer, they will return the same quantity of seed." "Let the seed so returned be sold, and the money placed in the Savings Bank."

This money would accumulate, and would be at their disposal on any future occasion of need. Whether this suggestion be conducive to the adoption of a scheme, by which relief may be had by sufferers in the event of future floods in the absence of an appeal to the sympathies of the charitable public on all occasions of distress under similar circumstances, I cannot say; but I will say that if a plan be adopted, it must ever be attended with a considerable amount of difficulty, and could only be carried out successfully through the immediate agency of local energetic committees. To a superficial observer these remarks might appear imaginary. It might occur to him that such a desirable effect could not be effected under the operation of such a plan as that suggested by "Y. W. R.;" however the experiment might be made and time decide it. I for one should not be afraid of the result. In conclusion, I must say that I believe a permanent relief fund is positively necessary, and no one, I think, can doubt the propriety of such a fund, especially when he considers that the agriculturists are the framework of a nation's greatness, and that when agriculture fails there fails one of the principal elements of a nation's prosperity. There is at once a st

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 12.

Boomerang (s.), 508 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 7th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Cornish, Hamilton, Vasey, Palmer, Pritt, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N Co., agents.

Royal Alice, ship, 1144 tons, Captain Pope, from Plymouth 7th April. Passengers—Messrs W. Wood, R Needham, E Gumm, A. Catlett, H. Morris, G. Gordon, and 3 in the steerage. Saunders and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Hindostan, for Newcastle.
Rotumah, for South Sea Islands.
Armistice, for Newcastle
Mousse de Nantes, for Petropaulovski.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Grafton (s.), for Macleay River.
Star of Australia (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Esther, for Port Cooper; Agnes Jessie, for Launceston; Bireagrove, for Shanghai; Spartan, for Petropaulovski; Adieu, for Wallaroo; Bella Vista, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—JULY 12.

Spartan, barque, 213 tons, Captain Davies, for Petropaulovski, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Rool.

Adieu, brig, 349 tons, Captain Anderson, for Wallaroo, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Anderson.

Bella Vista, barque, 166 tons, Captain Jelmer, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Star of Australia (s.), 200 tons, Captain Christison, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Rev. T. Donkin, Mrs. Carew and 3 children, Messrs. G. F. Brown, T. and J. Bennett, W. Morgan, and 3 in the steerage.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, for Melbourne. Passengers—Messrs. Linaz, Lazarus, Rickett, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Master Robinson, Mrs. Staughton, Miss Staughton, Miss E. Staughton, Mrs. White, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs Turnbull, Messrs. C. F. Dyson, Wyrell, Rev. R. L. King, Miss King, Messrs. James Pedlow, C. Thomas, B. B. Nicholson, Black, Miller, Burns, Furlonge, and 32 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. J. F. Kelsey, Mrs. Manson, Messrs. H. H. Elliott, Bailey, A. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Messrs. D. Annesley, Gordon Sandeman, S. Hawthorne, and 36 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JULY 12.

Christopher George, Colina, from Wollongong, with 150 tons coal; Ætius, from Wogonga, with 16,000 feet timber, 2 tons bark; Thomas, Magnet, from the Hawkesbury, with 9000 feet timber, 100 bushels maize, 8000 laths, 1600 dozen oranges, 12 tons wood; Martha, Carnation, from Port Macquarie, with 8 bales wool, 15 packages tobacco, 4 cases eggs, 353 bags maize, 900 staves, 11 bags wheat, 27 packages oranges, 22 bags 68 sides bacon, 70 hides, 4 coops poultry, Margaret Elizabeth, Missie, Star of Peace, from Newcastle, with 356 tons coal, 15 tons coke; Janet Dickson, from Richmond River, with 43,000 feet timber, 20 hides, 1 cask tallow; Minerva, from Port Stephens, with 13,000 feet timber, 50,000 shingles, 1100 palings, 38 packages fish; Victory, from Botany Bay, with 300 baskets shells; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 83 bales hay, 106 hides, 12 casks tallow, 17 bags maize, 3 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, 1 horse, 150 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JULY 12.

Gimbola, for Wollongong; Gorilla, for Manning River; William Beckett, for Macleay River; Thomas, Magnet, William and Betsy, for the Hawkesbury; Hindostan, Brilliant, Gertrude, Star of Peace, for Newcastle; Victory, for Botany; Minerva, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

Boomerang (s.), from Rockhampton: 6 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 23 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 20 bales wool, C. Moore; 6 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, Mort and Co.; 1 cask tallow, Chapman and Co.; 15 bales wool, Tooth and Co.; 6 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 17 bales wool, 1 cask tallow, Order.

Royal Alice, from London: 817 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2250 bars, 480 bundles, W. F. Friend and Co.; 100 hogsheads, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 220 bags salt, 100 packages, Griffiths and Co.; 300 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 18 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 5 cases, Wallach, Brothers; 8 packages, C. M. Dean; 50 tons pig iron, 38 packages, P. N. Russell and Co; 165 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 119 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 5 packages, J. G. Raphael; 50 packages, A. Thompson and Co.; 90 bags salt, 238 ovens, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 220 packages, Campbell and Co; 24 packages T. P. Reeve; 392 ovens, 109 packages, J. Keep; 11 packages, Faux and Beard; 160 packages, Keep and Parsons; 211 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 23 packages, L. and S. Speyer and Co.; 266 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 110 packages, W. Carey; 11 packages, M. Alexander; 50 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 580 packages, Australian Gas Company; 3 packages, C. Rudd; 17 packages, R. Gray; 7 packages, Dalton, Brothers; 787 bars 108 bundles iron, 1424 packages salt, 177 packages, R. Strachan and Co.; 23 packages, Buyers and Co.; 20 packages, J. and E. Row; 144 packages, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co; 9 packages, W. Saber; 54 packages, W. A. Worthington; 500 bags, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 1959 bars 779 plates iron, A. S. N. Co. 86 packages, Iredale and Co.; 700 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co; 20 packages, Josephson; 1 package, W. Willington; 80 packages, W. Scott; 12 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 4 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 1884 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

Star of Australia (s.), for Rockhampton: 10 cases hock, 25 cases brandy, 38 packages wine, 80 cases beer, 50 cases claret, Tucker and Co; 24 bags sugar, 6 packages tea, 2 packages tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 20 hogsheads beer, Wallace and Sparke; 1 package tea, 7 bags sugar, 4 packages, R Towns and Co.; 20 packages tea, 28 bags sugar, S. Bennett and Co.; 31 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 coils pipe, 19 packages, Rabone, Fees and Co.; 59 bars 19 bundles iron, 55 packages, J. B Holdsworth; 18 bales hay, 12 packages beer, 7 packages wine, 20 bags flour, 31 packages, S. Bennett; 19 bags potatoes, 4 packages, C. B. Bond; 3 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 11 bags maize and potatoes, 2 bale hay, Hodgson and Blake; 1 package, S. Bennett; 7 packages, R. Woodward; 1 case, Webster; 44 bags grain and potatoes, 45 bags onions, R Elliott; 1 waggon, Viemieus; 1 boat, Younger; 2 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 5 tons 20 bales hay, 80 bags maize, J. A. Brown; 3 drays, Hart, J. Bayliss; 2 horses, 8 packages, Donkin; 80 bags potatoes, 26 bags maize, S. Hardy; 36 boxes glass, G. Moss.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 50 cases whisky, 100 cases geneva, 1 hogshead spirits of wine, 5 hogsheads rum, 40 packages tea, 193 bags sugar, 8 casks beer, 3 bags coffee, 55 bags flour, 60 bags maize, 20 bags rice, 23 packages, J. Fraser and Co; 2 tins opium, Elliott, Brothers; 160 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 15 cases wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 1 cask brandy, 1 hogshead 4 casks wine, G. Moss; 50 packages tea, 50 hogsheads beer, 10 cases bitters, 18 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 quarter-casks brandy, 5 hogsheads rum, 15 bags flour, 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 29 packages tea, 1 quarter-cask wine, Brown and Co; 5 packages tobacco, Mollison and Black; 1 package tobacco, 28 bags sugar, 4 packages tea, 60 bags flour, 21 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co; 10 boxes tobacco, 5 hogsheads brandy, R. Towns and Co; 80 hogsheads rum, 20 quarter-casks wine, 100 cases geneva 25 cases 4 barrels 3 quarter-casks brandy, 1 case cigars, Giffard and Bros; 861 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 10 packages tea, M. Baar and Co.; 45 bags sugar, 21 bags maize, 19 bags coffee, 20 bags rice, 11 bags salt 9 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 42 bags sugar, H Belt; 116 bags sugar, Fotheringham and Mulien; 20 packages tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 111 packages E. and W. Paul; 64 bags maize, 96 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 2 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 1 case, Marks; 5 boilers, 47 packages, P. N. Russell and Co; 20 bags rice, 20 drums oil, 56 packages, Bradley and Newton; 10 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 3 packages, Kohn and Co; 9 packages, Davey and Hunter; 2 cases, Church, Brothers; 10 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 24 casks biscuits, G. Wilkie; 1 case, W. Wolfen; 1 case, M. Brodziak; 2 packages, Morey and Price; 3 cases, Standin and Co.; 2 packages, Keele and Co.; 9 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 82 mats sugar, 83 packages, J. Barlow; 5 kegs, J. Caldwell; 10 bags onions, 17 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 150 packages, F. Lancelier; 17 bags oats, R Elliott; 1 case, J. G. M'Kean; 3 cases, Petersen, Bossen, and Co.; 6 packages, J. and E Row; 15 bags flour, 2 cases, R. Towns and Co.; 9 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 cases J. Sands; 8 packages, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 2 casks, Cohen; 5 packages, J. Wolff; 1 case, H. Brooks; 40 bags maize, 5 packages, W. H. Holmes; 9 bags oats, Hilton, Brothers; 3 packages, Guest; 3 packages, W. Short; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 15 stands, Bubb and Son; 6 packages, W. Herlett; 6 packages beer, Waller; 10 cases fruit, G. Shepherd; 3 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, E and W. Paul; 1 case, Flanagan; 14 cases fruit, 4packages, P. James; 137 bags potatoes, 11 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 34 bags onions, 12 cases apples, J. M'Kanney; 4 packages, Tucker and Co.; 5 kegs, W. H. M'Keown; 2 packages, S. Thompson and Co; 4 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 4 cases, T. Edens; 3 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 15 cases, Vennard and Stevens; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 2 cases, J. Moore; 1 case, J. Keep; 2 cases, L. Strymann; 103 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 bale, L. and S. Speyer and Co.; 44 packages, W. [illegible] and Co.; 30 cases, W. G. Henfrey; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 bale, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 case, H. Wyoncough; 2 packages, Mrs. Coates; 2 cases, W. Maddock; 38 bags maize, 1 keg, J. Duffin; 1 case, H Belt; 39 bags flour, 11 packages, M. Hughes; 3 packages, W. F. Plant; 1 dray, J. S. Booth; 1 horse, Elliott; 1 horse, 1 dray, 6 packages, M'Mah; 1 case, Kohn and Co.; 15 cases fruit, Hardy; 20 bags maize, Blake and Co.; 87 bags maize, Barker and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Montrose, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Birchgrove, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Kate, this day, at noon.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—By the Australind, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Thursday, at 3:30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: July 12.—Edith Byrne, ship, 744 tons, Captain Whiteway, for London; Goldseeker, schooner, 159 tons, Captain Fielding, for Adelaide; Clarence (s.), 240 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane; Boomerang (s.), 508 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton; Neptune (s.), 541 tons, Captain Kerr, for Melbourne

The Samson (s.) left Manning River bar at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, and arrived at Sydney at 1.45 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th. Experienced light south winds as far as Port Stephens, from thence moderate W.S.W. winds and fine weather. Passed the steamer City of Brisbane at 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday twelve miles south of Port Stephens. The schooner Liberty was loading at Manning River. The Samson (s.) brings up 671 bags maize, 3 bags bacon, 20 pigs, 10 bags oats, 30 cases eggs, 7 coops poultry, 23 hides, 16 packages tobacco. Passengers—Messrs. Doust, Brown, Martin, Mrs. Brown and family (6), Miss Doust, Miss Plummer, and 1 steerage.

The Boomerang (s.) left Rockhampton on the 7th instant at 5 p.m., cleared the mouth of the Fitzroy on the 8th at 3 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on the 13th at 8 a.m. Experienced fresh southerly and S.E. winds during the passage. Passed the James Paterson, with a punt in tow, on the 8th, in Keppel Bay. The Southern Cross, mission schooner, was lying in Keppel Bay.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—The Owen Glendower, from Melbourne to London, was signalled by the Royal Alice on the 6th May, in latitude 16·15 S., longitude 29·36 W.

The Pioneer (s.) has been purchased by Mr. J. Bennett, and will be employed in trading between Yaamba and Rockhampton.

The Royal Alice, from London, left Plymouth on the 7th April; crossed the Equator on the 28th April, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th June. Very variable winds and much heavy weather were experienced in running down her easting, especially on the 19th June, when, during a violent gale from the S.S.W., sea after sea rolled on board, smashing all before it, and continually filling the decks, from the ship being so overloaded. The south-west cape of Van Diemen's Land was passed on the 9th instant.

SLIP FOR THE REPAIRS OF SHIPPING.—It may not be generally known that Mr. Pile has laid down a slip capable of taking up vessels of 100 tons. It is attached to his mast and spar yard at Campbell's Wharf, and is very conveniently situated for small craft. A few days ago he launched the schooner Elizabeth, which had been up some time undergoing a complete overhaul. She has been supplied with new keelson and ceeling, considerably strengthened in the ends, has been recaulked and coppered, and is now getting new stanchions and bulwarks.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.
July 12.—Kathleen, barque, 244 tons, M'Dona'd, from Nelson, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Prospector, barque, Gifford, for Melbourne, with 321 tons coals.
July 11.—Craigievar, brig, Moore, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
July 11.—Derwent, brig, Bruce, for Wallaroo, with 330 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 11.—Triton, Fox, from Sydney.
July 12.—Catherine Agnes, Don Juan, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JULY 12.

21 quarter-casks 10 octaves wine, Tucker and Co.
25 hogsheads brandy, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
4 cask tallow, E. Chapman and Co.
41,700 slates, R. Wynne
1 case gloves, S. Lees
10 cases caps, 2 cases clothing, F. M'Nab and Co.
5555 bags sugar, 50 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
3 cases clothing, 220 tons sugar, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
2 pianos, Elvy and Co.
11 bales wool, Lotimer, Marwood, and Rome
1 case toys, J. Walton
1 bin malt, 78 pockets hops, 33 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
6 bales wool, 3 boxes raisins, Rabone, Fees, and Co.
50 bundles raisins, 50 barrels currants, 50 cases jams, 50 cases fruits, 35 drums turps, 100 drums oil, 36 packages groceries, 3 cases opium, J. Fraser and Co.
12 cases punch, 10 cases bitters, 30 cases kummel, F. A. Muller
510 bags flour, 65 bags wheat, N. Caston
35 casks soda, H. R. Reid
5 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, J. T. Armitage and Co.
6 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
11 bales woolpacks, 19 bales bags, 4 cases guns, 19 packages drapery, 200 cases glass, 10 crates earthenware, M. Moss and Co.
49,591 bags sugar, 226 bags coffee, 627 bundles rattans, 3200 bags rice, 619 bags pepper, 4 cases mace, 58 cases nutmegs, J. A. Brown
11 bales wool, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
80 cases fruit, S. Nutter
400 kegs white lead, 100 drums oil, L. and S. Speyer and Co.
40 bales wool, 8 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
34 bales wool, How, Thompson, and Co.
1 box coin (£266), 95 ounces gold, Bank of New South Wales
1 cask tallow, 16 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.
15 bales wool, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
20 bales wool, C. Moore and Co.
6 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
14 packages tobacco, 36 cases sardines, 100 tons iron, 74 cases oilstores, R. Towns and Co.
1 case drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
140 tons 25 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy
2 cases machinery, J. Manning
16 cases fruit, H. Woodward
9 cases jams, 35 cases fruit, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.
1 case pipes, Cook and Co.
1 case pipes, Kohn and Co.
5387 oz. 17 dwts. gold, Oriental Bank
4 packages hardware, T. J. Rowe
5 cases toys, 1 case instruments, Myers and Solomon
4 cases clocks, D. and S. M. Levi
2 packages hardware, 2 cases bullets, W. S. Friend and Co.
7 cases powders, Franck, Brothers, and Gans
50 cases matches, J. Wilson
64 bales wool, 4 casks tallow, 4 hides, J. D. M'Lean
30 cases vestas, H. Schilsky
3 cases books, W. Maddock
1 piano, A. Cubitt
1 case books, T. M. Worthington
2 cases trees, J. Graham.

DUTY PAID.

50 boxes tea, F. G. Mylrea
50 hogsheads beer, 150 hogsheads ale, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
20 bags sugar, J. A. Brown
40 cases wine, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Alhambra, from Otago.
July 12.—Lottie Maria, from Hongkong; Ant, from Port Albert.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.—City of Launceston (s.), for Launceston.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

July 11.—Cyclone, for the Richmond River.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JULY 12, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	S.,	Dull, like rain.	Bar. 29·915. Ther. 60°
Tenterfield	N.E.	Raining.	
Grafton	S.E.	Raining.	
Armidale	S.W.	Rain all night.	Bar. 29·617. Ther. 55·1.
Tamworth	Calm.	Dull, like rain.	
Murrurundi	N.W.	Light rain.	
Newcastle	S.W.	Raining.	
Bathurst	Calm.	Fine, frosty.	Bar. 28·004. Ther. 49·5
Forbes	S.E.	Fine, warm.	
Young	Calm.	Fine.	
Goulburn	Calm.	Cloudy, very cold.	Bar. 28·034. Ther. 45°
Yass	Calm.	Fine, frosty.	
Gundagai	Calm.	Heavy fog.	
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Fine.	
Deniliquin	W.	Fine.	Bar. 29·912. Ther. 48°
Bay	Calm.	Fine.	
Albury	N.E.	Fine, clear	Bar. 29·734. Ther. 54°
Wollongong	S.W.	light. Cloudy.	
Kiama	S.W.	Fine.	
South Head	S.W.	Fine.	
Sydney	W.	Fine.	Bar. 30·154. Ther. 51·0
Queanscliff	E.N.E.	light. Very fine.	Bar. 30·25. Ther. 58°
Cape Schanck	W.N.W.	Fine, clear.	Bar. 29·95. Ther. 56°
Cape Otway	N.N.W.	Fine, clear.	Bar. 30·02. Ther. 57°
Portland Bay	S.	Fine.	Bar. 30·279. Ther. 58°
Adelaide	E.N.E.	to N. moderate.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·995.
Guichen Bay	N.N.E.	Fine.	Bar. 30·361. Ther. 52°
Melbourne	Calm.	Dense fog.	Bar. 30·391. Ther. 61°

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JULY 12TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Force of rain.
Brisbane	29 915	60°	60°	56·3	75°	47·7	...	S.	1	3
Armidale	28 617	50·2	40·2	40·5	...	...	10·2	S.W.	1	10
Bathurst	28 004	49·5	31°	30°	55°	25°	...	Calm.	0	0
Goulburn	28·034	45°	37°	34·5	56°	31°	·10	Calm.	0	0
Albury	29·734	54°	44°	42°	...	...	...	N.E.	1	0
Deniliquin	29·912	48°	41°	39°	60°	...	...	W.	1	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 12.—Brisbane, dull, like rain; Armidale, raining heavily all night; Bathurst, fine, frosty; Goulburn, cloudy, dull; Albury, fine, clear; Deniliquin, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WINDS.	REMARKS.
July 12.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.	Light, and ditto.
	8 p.m.	S.	Moderate, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July 1864.	SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After.
WEDNESDAY	7 3	4 57	2 36	2 48

Moon.—Full, 19th instant, 4h. 40m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

THE two standard pieces of telegraphic intelligence have of course been duly considered by our readers. The division in the Royal Family, the popularity of the PRINCE, and the early abdication of the QUEEN; this constitutes the first branch of intelligence with which we have been so frequently treated by wire, but which has hitherto found no confirmation in the papers. The other great point is the state of the POPE'S health. The good old prelate has been marked off for another world so frequently that some time or other the event will come without inflicting its proper measure of surprise. We find in the early parts of the telegram that his health is critical; we are then informed that the conclave has assembled to choose his successor—a process, we believe, never even initiated until the POPE is actually dead; but the last clause is that "the health of Pope PIUS is established." In truth, his approximations to the tomb and escape from its shadow have been so frequent that there is no parallel save in the facetious companion of Mother Hubbard, whose exploits so often amused our childhood:—

"She went to the undertaker to buy him a coffin,
And when she came back the dog was laughing."

The death of Pope PIUS may be expected in the common course of nature before many years are over, but probably its effect on the condition of the world is greatly exaggerated, and that whoever succeeds to his office will succeed to his power. It will be a happy circumstance if his virtues should be equalled without a repetition of his misfortunes.

The QUEEN'S abdication is just one of those events for which our Constitution has made no provision; and founded, as the story commonly is, on the popularity of the PRINCE, and his hostility to the Government of his mother, it must grate upon the mind of every good subject. Indeed, the career of Parliamentary Government in England must be drawing to a close if the private opinion of the QUEEN or of her son is to govern the country.

The success of the war as against Denmark has placed the position of that monarchy on a new basis. England, it would seem, has abandoned the Treaty of 1852, by which the integrity of the Danish states was guaranteed, and the Augustenburg succession abolished. The results of war must always, more or less, affect the territorial condition of States. It can hardly be expected that Germany, having been permitted by England and France to proceed so far, will recede to the former standpoint without a struggle. Nor can it be supposed that, having refrained from coercion up to the present point, the Western Powers will fight to preserve the stipulations of those treaties that have been signed and violated alike by Prussia and Austria. It may not be in the end a real disaster for the Danish monarchy to escape from the German influence even by the loss of German territory. The resolution of her enemies to embroil her with her subjects has more than once placed the monarchy in jeopardy. The new territory to which her sway may be hereafter circumscribed will be homogeneous, and probably more defensible. Her maritime power has shown forth in this conflict, and in that very success is ominous to the ambition of those who have endeavoured to usurp her waters.

If we had not had similar statements several times before we might infer something like active interposition from the items respecting our fleet. But when we turn to the past months we see the same statements in substance, without any confirmation in fact. Our last telegram, of the 5th May, told us that the French fleet was under sailing orders, and that its probable destination was the Baltic. We were also informed that the officers of our navy were ordered to join the fleet, which it was intimated would have a similar destination. We are now informed that Lord PALMERSTON is anxious to send the British fleet to the Baltic, and that if he be not allowed to do so (by whom he is to be hindered we have yet to learn) he will resign, and appeal to the country.

Every one who knows anything of constitutional government is perfectly aware that the Cabinet can send the fleet to the Baltic upon their conviction of right, and that they require no parliamentary confirmation of such a purpose, however subject their policy might be to future scrutiny. The spirit of a large portion of the British House of Commons may be inferred from the loud cheering which hailed the announcement of the Danish victory by sea. Not only would the country sympathise with a small naval power struggling against a Continent, but we may imagine that these tumultuous and long continued cheers were also tributary to the cause that the Danish flag then represented. But here our readers must beware of ascribing to the House of Commons the tumultuous cheering of which it was the scene. How many would it require to produce all the effect described by the telegram? Certainly one hundred out of the 600 might by their cheers raise the presumption of universal sympathy, since there is no recognised means by which a counter feeling can be expressed, not even the official attempts of the SPEAKER to suppress the demonstration. There can, however, be no doubt of the direction of British sympathy; but England cannot act alone. France must concur, or England can only sympathise. To rush into a war involving conflict with the great Powers of Europe for any purpose not connected with the national safety would be a hazard no Minister would incur. The three Great monarchies which would naturally sympathise with Denmark are those paralysed by causes of coldness which have subsisted between them, and other interests which cross their traditional policy. Russia, while imbruing her hands in the blood of Poland, cannot speak with anything like energy against the proceedings of Austria and Prussia, although she would naturally wish to preserve the power of Denmark as against Germany. England is unable to interfere while Russia stands aloof, and France is indifferent. France, disappointed and displeased by the views of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has even apparently shown no eagerness to assist in this war. The telegram hints at sacrifices at the Rhine by which France is to be conciliated, but whether the sacrifice is to be made at the expense of Prussia, or as the price of future annexations to be permitted to Prussia herself, is left to conjecture. Probably there is little exactness in the statement. That France aims at the acquisition of territory bordering on the Rhine is known to every European statesman, just as the ambition of Russia covets the subjugation of Constantinople. The time will come when these purposes will assume a warlike form—whether in harmony with England or against her, no one can tell. We cannot be the policemen of the world. We can maintain an asylum for the persecuted, we can defend the liberty of speech, we can defy the world in arms, but we cannot prevent tyranny or shield the weak against the rapacity of the powerful. It is perfectly clear that the confusion of continental politics has placed many nations in a position somewhat false, and is causing their Governments, either by connivance or express concession, to depart from those landmarks of public policy which were always respected in former times.

THE great crash of arms which has so long been anticipated in America has at length commenced. Both sides have been gathering up their forces for a tremendous wrestle the general conviction being that this campaign will be the last. By the election of the Federals, the chief scene of strife is northern Virginia—a situation favourable to them in so far as it places them close to their base of operations, but unfavourable to them as associated with many previous defeats. Fighting is going on contemporaneously at several different places, but the importance of these minor operations is quite secondary to the progress of the great campaign in Virginia.

General GRANT'S policy is substantially the same as that of General M'CLELLAN, viz., to mass his troops and push onwards by sheer force. Like M'CLELLAN, too, he attaches great importance to the capture of Richmond, and thinks it sound policy to neglect minor operations in order to concentrate as much force as possible for the march on the Confederate capital. Like M'CLELLAN, too, his plan is to march by two converging routes, taking the mass of the army by one, and employing a subsidiary expedition on the other. He simply differs from M'CLELLAN in the choice of the principal route. He prefers the direct road southward from Washington; the latter preferred the road by the peninsula, as having the subsidiary advantage of river navigation as a help to the commissariat department.

In estimating the probabilities of GRANT'S success, in his present forward movement, it should be remembered that M'CLELLAN was very nearly successful, and that, too, at a time when the Confederates were far less exhausted than they are now. He pushed his advance to within six miles of Richmond, and had a fair prospect of getting into the city when his plans were interfered with and spoilt. Subsequent disclosures have fully shown that the whole blame of the failure rests on President LINCOLN, who, whatever may be his other excellences, is no General. His interference with M'CLELLAN'S plans was well-intentioned, but it was a fatal blunder at that critical moment. He was alarmed for the safety of Washington in consequence of JACKSON'S defeat of BANKS at Winchester, and accordingly arrested M'DOWELL'S march southwards from Fredericksburg and deprived M'CLELLAN of his expected and much-needed co-operation. Instead of getting reinforcements, M'CLELLAN found himself outnumbered, for JACKSON by one of his forced marches avoiding his pursuers, joined the main Confederate army at Richmond, and helped to force the Federals back to the James River.

The PRESIDENT is not likely to repeat this blunder, and, indeed, the form of GRANT'S movements do not give him the opportunity. JACKSON is no longer in the flesh to inspire terror, and Washington is in no danger, for we do not hear of any Confederates being in the Shenandoah Valley this time. GRANT has a higher military rank than has ever before been conferred on any American General; and it is understood that he has stipulated for and been promised unfettered control of the entire army. If he should fail, therefore, the blame will rest entirely on himself.

So far as he has yet gone he has been moderately successful, as much so as could be expected by those who have carefully studied his difficulties. That he could drive LEE'S army before him like chaff was only predicted by the braggart writers who infest the American Press. GRANT himself could never have looked for anything less than a bloody and determined struggle. He is opposed to LEE, who is the greatest strategist the war has produced, who knows every inch of the country, who has had three years to study it minutely, and who has prepared everything for a gradual retreat on Richmond. According to the accounts the numbers seem to be about equal on either side. The Federals are doubtless the best off for equipment and provisions, and have the greatest facility for bringing up reinforcements. To set against that they have the disadvantage of being forced to attack entrenched positions.

Our two telegrams do not quite coincide in their statements of how and where the fighting took place. But, at any rate, it seems clear that there have been two great battles, and that they have terminated as so many battles in the same war have already done. A long, bloody, and apparently indecisive contest has ended in the undisputed retreat of the Confederates. The latter could not hold their ground, but the others were too much exhausted and disorganised to pursue. LEE has been forced back from the Rapidan to a position in the rear of Spotsylvania court-house. This is about ten miles to the south-west of Fredericksburg, and about forty miles north of Richmond. If the rest of the journey has to be contested as obstinately, it will be a bloody match. In order to cut LEE'S communications, and force him to a more rapid retreat, the Federal cavalry has been breaking up the railroads in his rear. BUTLER is also advancing along the peninsula to attack Richmond on the east, and it would appear that he is opposed by BEAUREGARD, who has been summoned up from Charleston to aid in the defence of Richmond. The battles are described as having been as bloody as any that have occurred during the progress of this desolating war. Even allowing for some extravagance in the numbers, the carnage must have been frightful. But the loss must have been proportionately most heavy on the South. Half a dozen such battles, even though they were victories, and the South would be left without an army. The immigration from Europe, and especially from Ireland, helps the North to fill up the gaps in its decimated ranks. In many of the States, too, it appears volunteers can be obtained to protect the frontier against any Southern raid, although they will not go south to fight.

It is scarcely probable that the Confederates will continue to spend their strength so freely in the open field. Having failed to conquer the Federal army, they will most likely seek shelter behind the entrenchments of Richmond, and the war in Virginia may be expected before long to assume the form of a siege of Richmond. The place is said to be strongly fortified, but, if the railways communicating with it can be cut, it may be invested and reduced with less cost of life than has been talked of as necessary.

General SHERMAN, who is now second in command to General GRANT, has also been making an advance from Chattanooga. He has captured Dalton, with the large number of five thousand prisoners. This is a further advance than has yet been achieved in that direction, and will be an encouragement to push on to Atalanta, where the great Confederate manufactory of gunpowder is situated.

The only Federal reverse of importance that is mentioned is in Louisiana, where General BANKS has been worsted in an attempt up the Red River. In consequence of this failure, he has been superseded. As a General, he has not been very successful, but as an administrator, and especially as the first to try and reorganise Southern society, by setting negroes to productive plantation labour under their old masters, and yet under conditions of freedom, he will have a title to be remembered with respect.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.—BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—Jury Cause: Piesley and others v. Commissioner for Railways. Jurors summoned for to-morrow, Thursday, 14th July, are hereby informed they will not be required to attend.

THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—Collections were made on Sunday last at St. Thomas', North Shore, after a sermon by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, A.M., amounting to £49 5s. 5d. At the ensuing service, at the English temporary church, St. Leonard's, £11 12s. 7d. was collected, making the whole £60 18s.

THE PILOT BOARD.—Mr. John R. Myhill, Harbourmaster, and Mr. Alexander Bell, Assistant Harbourmaster, have been appointed members of the Pilot Board for granting certificates of competency.

PUBLIC POUND.—Rolland's Plains has been appointed a "place for establishing, erecting, and maintaining a public pound."

IRON TRADES' RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Iron Trades Relief Fund Committee was held last night at the Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street. Mr. Dalgleish, M.L.A., occupied the chair. It was stated that the amount of the collections received up to the present time was £222 17s. 6d. There were lists of additional contributions yet to be received.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH IN A WELL.—A fatal accident happened yesterday morning on the Waterloo Estate, where a well-sinker named George Foote was smothered to death by the caving in of the sides of the well. The particulars of this sad casualty are these. Deceased was employed by Mr. Robert Brown to sink a well on premises at the foot of Mount Carmel. He dug out the earth, formed of loose sand, to the depth of above fifteen feet. He began work at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and had been at the bottom of the well but a few minutes when the sand caved in all round and buried him. It is understood that at the time of the occurrence the poor fellow was slabbing the well by placing planks at the sides to prevent the earth from falling in. Mr. Brown was near the mouth of the well, and, with the assistance of four or five other men, immediately began to clear away the sand in which deceased had become embedded, but they were not able to get him out before half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when, unhappily, life was extinct. Dr. Hansard was in attendance awaiting the rescue of the unfortunate man, but it was, of course, evident that human skill was then of no avail. Deceased was forty-five years of age, a married man, and he has left a family to lament his untimely death.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Turon Inn, George-street South, touching the death of an illegitimate child named William Hanmore. The jury's verdict recorded the facts of the case: "Deceased, aged four days, died from convulsions resulting from the cold and damp state of the house in which the mother resides. We consider the house is unfit for habitation, and ought to be pulled down."

THE STUDY OF LAW.—The first of a series of lectures in connection with the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts was delivered yesterday evening, by the Hon. J. F. Hargrave, Esq., M.L.C., on the Study of Law as a branch of popular education. The audience was not numerous, but the lecture was listened to with marked attention. The chair was taken by the R

ARRIVAL
OF THE
RANGATIRA AT ADELAIDE
WITH THE
ENGLISH MAIL
PER MADRAS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Adelaide, Monday night.

THE Rangatira left King George's Sound at ten minutes past five on the 7th instant, and arrived here this evening.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mrs. Farquhar, four children, and two servants; Mr. J. Forrest, Mr. C. Hughes, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Appleby and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. G. Vass Agnew.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Mr. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, four children, and three servants; Mr. Lesse, and Mr. Stafford.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Mr. C. Bird, Mr. C. Biagi, Mr. Cossa, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst, Messrs. Ewart, Gilbanks, Baldock, Surges, M'Millan, Mansergh, Cavanagh, Kemp, Gilbert, Jameson, Connor, and Coughlan, Captain Stewart, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Barnes.

The American ship James Watt, Captain Tinchell, destination Callao, was at King George's Sound, having been boarded on the passage out by the Confederate war steamer Georgia, and released on giving a bond for the vessel. The cargo belongs to English owners.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM, VIA SUEZ.

LONDON, June 2.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.—Further undecisive fighting has taken place. General Grant has been reinforced, and a battle is imminent. A draft commences in July.

England and France have abandoned the London Treaty of 1852, and proposed the union of Holstein with South Schleswig.

INDIA AND CHINA.

GALLE, June 22,

HONGKONG, May 30.—The Imperial troops of China have been universally successful. Nankin alone holds out. Arrangements are making for its siege, and Gordon is about to retire.

The expedition has sailed to re-open the Straits of Shunonasaki.

Freights at Hongkong, 70s.; exchange, 4s. 9¼d.; gold-leaf, 22-80 per tael.

Shanghai freights, 90s. to 100s.

Calcutta, June 16th.—No change in copper or rice; freights, 47s. to 60s.

BOMBAY, June 13th.—Copper (braziers), 59s. Freights, 30s. to 50s. to Liverpool.

REUTER'S EXPRESS.

LONDON, May 26th.

The Australian March mails were delivered in London on May 18th via Southampton, and on the 13th via Marseilles.

The Queen left Windsor on the 13th for Scotland, accompanied by the princesses. The Queen held her second Court at Buckingham Palace, on the 11th.

The Prince of Wales has made his *début* in public life as Chairman at the Literary Fund Dinner.

Prince Alfred is making a tour on the continent. At Berlin he received the order of the Black Eagle from the King of Prussia; portions of the English Press styled it a doubtful honour. The Prince will visit other continental parts, and then join H. M. ship Racoon.

The marriage of the Count de Paris to his cousin the Infanta Isabella, the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess Montpensier, takes place at Kingston on May 31. The Orleans family are all assembled at Claremont, to be present at the event.

The Bishopric of Peterborough has been conferred on Dr. Jaene, Dean of Lincoln.

The Conference of European Representatives on the Danish question has held several meetings during the month. On May 12th they agreed to an armistice for one month, each belligerent retaining its position on land and sea. The Danes intend raising a blockade. At the next sitting Prussia and Austria are said to have declared they consider themselves, in consequence of late events, released from their engagements under the Treaty of 1852. The question of the prolongation of the armistice is said to be under consideration.

It is rumoured that prospects exist of a speedy conclusion of the war.

The Marquis of Aylesbury and the Duke of Sutherland have been nominated to the vacant Garter.

The steam rams built at Birkenhead, by the Messrs. Laird, have been sold to the Government for £225,000.

THE DERBY.

This race was run on the 25th May, with the following result:—

Blair Athol	1
General Peel	2
Scottish Chief	3

The Princess of Wales was present. She went down by road. The weather was very fine. The race was a waiting one, the winner coming in by two lengths.

The trials of the Whitworth and Armstrong guns have been continued during the month at Shoeburyness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LORDS, April 30.—Earl Russell stated that the Conference had agreed that no war contributions were to be levied in Jutland during the armistice. All articles taken for the use of the troops were to be paid for.

COMMONS, April 26.—Mr. Mills called attention to the war in New Zealand, and moved for the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Colonial Office, relative to the policy of confiscation adopted by the New Zealand Legislature. Mr. Cardwell assented to the motion. He explained the views of the Government towards the restoration of peace.

Mr. Cardwell assented to the motion about New Zealand, and explained the views of the Government for the restoration of peace. He said the new Act of Confiscation had not been reserved for the sanction of the Crown, but was in actual operation at that moment. To have disallowed it would have created fresh difficulties, and led to a renewal of the anarchy. While he deemed it impolitic to disallow the Act under the circumstances, the instructions sent out to the Governor would have the effect of limiting the operations of the Act, which he trusted would result in the restoration of permanent peace to the colony.

Lord Robert Cecil, Sir John Pakington, and other members expressed their satisfaction at the policy of the Government as sketched out by the Colonial Secretary.

MAY 2.—Lord Clarence Paget announced that the Channel Fleet, which had been ordered to the Downs, was ready for immediate service. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

The Austrian squadron is supposed to be about to enter the Baltic.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, May 9, Earl de Grey stated that a telegram had just been received from Heligoland, reporting a naval engagement to have taken place that afternoon between the Austrian and Prussian squadrons and the Danish, when the latter was victorious. The announcement was received by the House with loud and prolonged cheering.

May 11.—The Borough Franchise Bill, to reduce the voting qualification to a rental of £6, was rejected on its second reading. Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech in support of the bill, which has caused much discussion.

CONTINENTAL.

The war with Denmark was practically at a standstill before the conclusion of the armistice on the 12th. Just after the fall of Duppel, the Danish Government issued orders for the evacuation of Fredericia, a strong fortress in Jutland, which was immediately occupied by the Austrians. The Danes withdrew from Funen, then entirely evacuated the mainland. General Alder commenced the destruction of the works of Fredericia. The Prussians carried out their system of imposing heavy fines for war contributions from the inhabitants of Jutland, ostensibly in reprisal for the capture of German shipping. The severity of this treatment excited extreme indignation in England. Since the conclusion of the armistice these contributions have been enforced, but were put a stop to on the remonstrances of Earl Russell.

A well-contested action between the Austrian and Prussian squadrons, consisting of two Austrian frigates and three Prussian gunboats, and a Danish squadron of two frigates and one corvette, took place off Heligoland, May 9th. The Austrian frigate Schwarzenburg was thoroughly disabled and set on fire, lost her foremast, bowsprit, and all her boats, had her hull riddled with shot. Her loss alone was 170 killed and wounded. The Danes lost fourteen killed and fifty-four wounded. The Austrians only escaped capture by taking refuge in the neutral waters of Heligoland.

An insurrection has broken out in Tunis amongst the native tribes, who have refused to pay taxes. The Bey agreed to reduce the taxes, and withdraw the constitution. The insurgents insist on the Ministers being brought to trial, and guarantees given against further taxation. The English, Italian, and French squadrons have been ordered to the spot, in order to protect foreign residents.

The French in Algeria have also had a conflict with the Arabs. A colonel and 250 men were all killed on the 24th May. The French generals are reported to have gained considerable successes over the rebels.

AMERICA.

June 14.—News is to hand that active operations have commenced in Virginia. The army of the Potomac, under General Grant, crossed the Rapidan on the 4th. Next day General Lee came out of his entrenchments, when a severe battle ensued, lasting all day, and being renewed on the following day, and ending in the Confederates repulsing the advance of the Federals. Next morning, the 7th, General Lee retreated to the strong position of Spottsylvania.

In these battles the Federal Generals Wadsworth and Hays were killed, and Seymour and Shallar were captured, and General Getty was wounded. The Confederate Generals Jones and Jenkins were killed, and Longstreet himself was wounded. On the 8th a desperate engagement took place near Spottsylvania Court-house, both sides holding their respective positions. The fight continued on the 9th, when the Federal General Sedgwick was killed, but no general engagement took place. On the 10th, at noon, the Federal centre advanced, and the fight extended along the whole line. The struggle lasted for fourteen hours, and presented one of the most sanguinary and fiercely contested battles of the war. The Federal losses up to the night of the 12th are estimated at 40,000 killed, wounded, and missing, including eight generals. On the 12th, at daybreak, Federal General Hancock assaulted the right wing of the Confederates, captured twenty-five guns and 3000 prisoners, amongst whom were three generals; but it is believed many afterwards were retaken by the Confederates. The Federal assaults against General Lee's left centre were repulsed with great slaughter. The carnage is reported to have been awful. It is said that men fell like grain at the close of the battle. The Confederates retained the ground in the front of the Court-house; but during the night Lee retreated to a stronger position. The latest news is to the effect that Grant was in pursuit.

Another Federal army under General Butler, endeavouring to reach Richmond by way of the peninsula, was opposed by the Confederates, under General Beauregard. The Federals, under General Banks, met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, losing 4000 prisoners, thirty guns, a quantity of small arms, the military train, and a million dollars in greenbacks. The Federal ironclad East Port, the most valuable vessel in Admiral Porter's fleet, was almost lost.

At the latest dates General Banks endeavouring to reach Brashcar City, to retreat into Alexandria via the Red River, had been cut off by Confederate batteries on the banks. Five steamers, with supplies for his army, were sunk or captured below Alexandria.

The House of Representatives passed resolutions increasing import duties 50 per cent, for sixty days. The Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa offered President Lincoln the services of 100,000 volunteers for 100 days, to do duty on the frontier. Gold, 72¾.

OBITUARY.

Marshal Pelissier Le Duc de Malakoff, Meyerbeer, Mr. Kirshaw, M.P.; Mr. Orme, C.B.; Canon Huseman, Lieutenant-General Geddes, Frank Smedley, the Countess of Falmouth, Major Brabazon, Vice-Admiral Pridham, Lieutenant-Colonel Burer, Thomas Maudsley, C.E.; Mr. Heusage, ex-M.P.; Admiral Hercules Robinson.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

From Sydney.—Duncan Dunbar, Colonial Empire.

From Adelaide.—Adamant, Stately, Kronprinz, Irene.

From Melbourne.—Dover Castle, Agincourt, Lincolnshire, Kosciusko, Champion of the Seas, Marco Polo.

From Canterbury.—White Star.

From Auckland.—Ida, Jungla.

From Dunedin.—Star of Tasmania.

From New Zealand.—Chili, John Bunyan.

From Hobart Town.—Heather Bell, Wigwam.

From Launceston.—Dumolate.

DEPARTURES.

For Sydney.—Spray of the Ocean, Whitehall, Maid of Judah, Wairato Crown, Caroline Coventry, William Melhuish.

For Otago.—Industry, Beautiful Star, Agricer, S. A. Asher, Conatto, Union, Dunalpine, Cualdee, Royal Castle.

For Melbourne.—Sussex, Royal Dane, Regina P.P., Golden Land, Omar Pacha, Royal Saxon Result, Monarch.

For New Zealand.—Ironsides.

For Queensland.—Young Australia, General Caulfield.

For Geelong.—Mornington.

For Swan River.—Zephyr.

For Wellington.—Atlas.

For Hobart Town.—Broadwater.

For Nelson.—Humphrey Nelson, Sutherland, Ganonoque.

For Auckland.—Mary Warren.

For King George's Sound.—Hudson.

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS.

The exports during the month of April to Melbourne amounted to £357,151, showing a decrease of £10,849; to Sydney during the same period £253,265, showing a decrease of £6396; to Adelaide £70,733, being an increase of £37 404.

MONEY.—Bank of England discount, after reaching 8 and 9 per cent., has fallen to 7 per cent.

STOCKS firm—3 per cents. 91¼ for account, 90¾ to 90½. Exchequer bills July, 78.

PRODUCE MARKET.

WOOL.—At the May wool sales there was a large attendance of home and foreign buyers, who bought large quantities, the bidding being very spirited, and competition most animated. All descriptions of fine Port Phillip combing were sold at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.; prime noted brands, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6¼d; good fine, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. Firm medium flocks of extra Sydney clips were eagerly taken at long prices. Up to date, more than half the bales received had been sold.

HIDES quiet at former rates, inducing purchasers to buy rather freely.

AUSTRALIAN LEATHER.—Steady sales at former prices.

WHALEBONE, steady.

BARK.—Stocks now about 100 tons.

METALS.—Notwithstanding heavy stocks, the demand for spelter is large and active, business being done at increased prices. Foreign, dull; copper, dull; tinplates, rather easier; lead unchanged, and little business doing.

SPIRITS.—Large business doing.

RUM.—Early in the month all common kinds had advanced from ½d to 1d. Market now quiet at this rise.

BRANDY quiet, owing to the favourable advices from France respecting the appearance of the vines.

WINES.—Good business at former rates.

BRITISH SPIRITS steady.

CORN.—The weather has been splendid for the crops, causing a dulness of tone in the wheat market. Prices again 1s. to 2s. lower.

SUGAR.—Large business since new duties came into operation. Prices during the past fortnight improved 1s. per cwt. Stocks rather less now than last year.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The steamer Lady Jocelyn, from Sydney to London, was spoken off Rio Janeiro May 26, short of coals.

The Great Eastern has been bought by the French Government for nearly a quarter of a million.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia intend paying a visit to the King and Queen of Prussia on June 9.

On account of the serious illness of the Pope, a Pontifical bull was issued, ordering a conclave of cardinals to be present in Rome for the selection of his successor, before his death can be made known to the public.

The formation of a State of Schleswig, out of Holstein and South Schleswig, is spoken of as likely to be the solution of the German problem.

Mr. Gladstone admits that Garibaldi left England under the erroneous impression that his doing so was wished for by the Government.

The Polish insurrection appears to be at an end.

H. M. S. Harrier, on the New Zealand station, is ordered home.

Mr. G. Drilles Hamilton, of New South Wales, has drawn the £75 prize in the Art Union of London; Mrs. R. M. Fletcher, of Launceston, one for £25; and Mr. T. G. Parker, of Melbourne, one for £20.

The great poisoning case in Paris has caused almost as much excitement there as Palmer's case did in England.

A terrible fire has occurred at Glasgow. One hundred thousand pounds worth of property has been destroyed, principally at Messrs. Young and Co.'s, and Black and Co.'s, manufacturers and printers.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

II.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

MANY and various statements have been made as to the origin and tendency of the civil war in America. In justification of their sympathy with the South, some assert that the secession movement was not brought about by any misunderstanding or disagreement on the subject of slavery; that no such question was raised, except collaterally and incidentally; that the South, actuated by a strong feeling of repugnance to Northern people and to Northern institutions, manners and modes of thought, and desirous of working out their own destiny in their own way, seceded from the Union; in adopting which course it is urged, they were at all events as well justified as the original colonies in casting off the English yoke; and the present war is represented as a glorious and unequal struggle of a brave and high-spirited people to emancipate themselves from the fellowship and control of a nation of pedlars and storekeepers.

On the other side it is contended that the real matter in issue, is the question of slavery; that the dread of Northern interference with that institution drew the South to secession; that the bulk of the Northerners, though not professing or approving of the extreme views adopted by what is called the abolition party, yet regarded slavery as a stain upon the national honour which they would gladly see removed by any means not involving the ruin of the South; that this feeling against slavery was increased and all regard for the interests of the South was merged in indignation at their sudden and treacherous secession; that this feeling has grown with the progress of the war, which is now represented as having become a sort of crusade against the noxious institution.

Both of these extreme views are wrong, and both are in some degree right. The truth may, we think, be stated in a very few words. Before the war of secession, the South had succeeded, by means of the powerful influence which from various causes they have always been able to exert upon the Central Government and Legislature, in passing and maintaining the Fugitive Slave Law, which facilitates the recovery of runaway slaves from the free States. To this enactment, as embodying a general principle, they attached an extraordinary value altogether beyond its practical importance; for the number of runaways has never been considerable, and the Northern States submitted to it, but with a very bad grace. They were willing to tolerate the existence of slavery, and to share to some extent in the profits, but they shrank from lifting the lash or tightening the bonds with their own hands. A New York crowd would not interfere actively to prevent the arrest of a fugitive slave, but they would open a way for him to escape. By State legislation, and by that passive resistance of the people, the force of which in free communities is so well known, the Fugitive Slave Law was reduced almost to a dead letter, but the principle remained intact, and the Southern planters seemed tolerably content. There is no denying that the North participated in the national sin. There was a kind of unholy compact, neither written nor spoken, by which the North agreed to tolerate slavery, and the South to suffer protective duties for the benefit of the Northern manufacturers.

This was pretty much the state of things immediately before the war broke out. Hitherto the South had succeeded in maintaining a preponderating influence at Washington; in securing a President and Cabinet, at any rate, of Southern sympathies. But when at last they found their influence declining; when Lincoln, a man of known anti-slavery views was elected to the Presidential chair, they saw that their favourite principle was in danger, and could feel no further security in remaining in connection with the more populous and powerful free States, whose anti-slavery tendencies were becoming more and more decidedly pronounced. They determined to risk all consequences and withdraw from the Union.

At first the Northerners seemed to regard the movement almost with indifference. They calmly discussed the abstract question of the right of the South to secede; the general opinion being probably that the whole affair would end in talk. But the attack upon Fort Sumter awakened them from their lethargy. The magnitude of the crisis burst upon them suddenly; they saw that their importance as a nation would be at an end if the Union were broken up, and with a universal cry "we must maintain our glorious Union," they plunged into the contest with that vehement ardour which so astonished the rest of the world. To prevent any possible interference with the institution of slavery, the South seceded from the Union; and to preserve that Union, independently of any question concerning slavery, the North declared themselves, and have proved themselves prepared to make any sacrifices. During the progress of the war the feelings on both sides have undergone a change—in the South, the hatred for the North has become more bitter and implacable; and in the North, the dislike of slavery, and the wish for its present extinction, have become more widely developed, and more openly expressed.

To spectators at a distance, who could consider the whole question calmly, and who were acquainted with the relative position of the parties; the overwhelming numbers and resources of the North, and the determined character of its inhabitants; their complete command of the sea, and the advantage which they possessed of an already organised Government; the comparatively scanty resources of the South, their great dependence upon the sale of their crops in foreign markets, and the weakness inseparable from servile institutions, the extreme step of seceding from the Union, seemed an act of absolute madness, leading headlong to ruin. That the war would somehow result in the extinction of slavery seemed certain at the time, and seems so still. The Southerners, however, would probably never have taken such an extreme course, but that they entertained views and hopes which, if well founded, would have placed them in a much more favourable position, but the vanity of which has been since demonstrated. Strange to say the Southerners were under the impression that the men of the North, the real Yankees, were cowards; that could bully and brag, but that they would not fight when it should come to the actual rub. Because the Yankees are quiet and industrious, because they do not go about with bowie knives and revolvers in their belts, because they do not resent petty injuries by murderous assaults,—therefore, argued the Southerners, they are cowards and poltroons, from whom we have nothing to fear. Of this erroneous impression their minds were soon very rudely disabused. Their astonishment, not to say consternation, was extreme, when the Northern wolf threw off his sheep's clothing, and disclosed his formidable character. Speaking of the warlike demonstrations in the North, which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter, Russell in his Diary remarks:—"I am pretty well satisfied that if they (the Northerners) had always spoken, written, and acted as they do now, the people of Charleston would not have attacked Sumter so readily. The abrupt outburst of the North, and the demonstration at New York, filled the South first with astonishment, and then with something like fear, which was rapidly fanned into anger by the Press and the politicians, as well as by the pride inherent in slaveholders."

Another mistake into which the slaveholders fell, and which Mr. Russell found to be the fixed idea everywhere amongst them, was that of supposing that they could starve England into recognising their independence, and opening their ports to keep up the supply of cotton. They vainly imagined that England could be so far driven to forget her own honour and the Law of Nations, as to interfere in a domestic rebellion in a friendly State. Mr. Russell reports that just before hostilities actually began, he heard from persons of intelligence and standing in Charleston, such language as the following:—"No, the Yankees are cowardly rascals. We have proved it by kicking and cuffing them till we are tired of it; besides, we know John Bull very well. He will make a great fuss about non-interference at first, but when he begins to want cotton, he'll come off his perch." "These worthy gentlemen," he goes on, "regarded England as a sort of appanage of their cotton kingdom, 'Why, sir, we have only to shut off your supply of cotton for a few weeks, and we can create a revolution in Great Britain and '——" These Charleston worthies must have learnt a good many things during the course of the war, and, amongst others, that the English Government are not likely to depart from the ordinary rules by which the intercourse between civilized States is governed under the pressure of any commercial embarrassment, however great; and that the English people are able and willing, if necessary, to maintain the cotton weavers in idleness. They may have remarked, also, that in spite of this drawback, the commerce and public revenues of England have shown such an elastic and upward tendency, that they can afford to snap their fingers in the face of King Cotton and the gentlemen of Charleston.

If these matters had been made clear before blood had been shed, it is quite possible that the ardour of the secessionists might have cooled, and the whole movement have determined peaceably. But things had gone too far for that, and the seceding States, thoroughly aware of the desperate nature of the crisis, prepared to defend themselves with that heroic valour which has hidden the infamy of their cause under a covering of patriotism and glory.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE following meteorological observations taken at the Electric Telegraph Office, Brisbane, during the month of June, 1864, have been handed to us for publication:—

		Maximum	Mean.	Minimum.
Barometer (corrected)	9 a.m.	30·159	30 013	29 543
	3 p.m.	30·285	29 935	29 501
	9 p.m.	30 344	30·017	29 515
Thermometer (shade)	9 a.m.	66 0	56 3	47 3
	3 p.m.	78 2	66·1	61·0
	9 p.m.	64 7	55·2	46·5
Mean tension of aqueous vapour in inches of mercury	9 a.m.		·341	
	3 p.m.		·312	
	9 p.m.		·332	
Mean humidity (saturation, 1000)	9 a.m.		·754	
	3 p.m.		·686	
	9 p.m.		·762	
Maximum thermometer (shade)		79 3	68·0	60·2
Minimum ditto (shade)		56·2	48·5	37·6
Maximum ditto (in sun)		91·3	75 0	65·8
Minimum ditto (on grass)		37·4	49 6	40·3

The mean height of the barometer during the month was about the usual average. Throughout the month the weather was exceedingly fine and clear, with one or two very slight frosts during the nights of the latter part of the month. The greatest temperature registered by the maximum thermometer in the shade was 79·3 on the 8th ultimo, and the lowest indication of the minimum thermometer was 37 6, which occurred on the night of the 24th ultimo. The greatest variation of temperature during twenty-four hours was 31·8 on the 7th ultimo. The reading of the maximum thermometer in the shade on that day was 79 0; while the minimum thermometer registered 47 2. The greatest heat of the sun's rays during the month was indicated by the thermometer on the 6th and 7th ultimo, when it read 91·3 on both days. There was rain on ten days during the month. S. W. winds were the most prevalent throughout the month.—*Brisbane Courier* of Saturday.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD and Co.'s sales this day will be, without exception, the most important of the month, comprising a cargo of Java sugar, coffee, rice, spices, &c.; the balance of a cargo of Mauritius sugar, Adelaide flour (damaged); invoices of oilmen's stores, comprising many hundreds of cases from the well-known houses of Hill and Co., Whybrow, Joyce, Wallace and Drysdale, Morton, Compton, Day and Martin, Bumstead, and others, besides the usual lots of miscellaneous groceries, and a small parcel of Irish bacon from a well-known Sligo curer. The trade are particularly requested to observe that it is imperatively necessary that the sale should be commenced punctually at 11, at which hour the auctioneer will be in the rostrum, and prepared to proceed to business. The same firm will also sell, on Market Wharf, at 3, the cargo of Hobart Town timber, &c., ex Fusee.—ADV.

REAL PROPERTY BILL: SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

LETTER VI.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

To R. R. TORRENS, Esq.,

SIR,—In my previous remarks I have chiefly treated of those features in the Act, or the proposed amendments of it, which relate to the prospective risk of errors; to the means of their diminution, and to the mitigation of the evil consequences of such as are inevitable.

I will now proceed to some other parts of the Act, which appear open to improvement.

The regulation of *caveats* is a matter of primary importance, and there is at present some confusion in the clauses relating to this subject.

The schedule to the Act contains two forms of caveat, the one against the bringing of land under the Act, and the other against dealings under the Act; the former being regulated by sections 21, 22, and 23, and the latter, by sections 81, 82, 83, and 84. This last series of sections contains, nevertheless, some provisions which apply to caveats *generally*, as well as to those of the class under immediate regulation thereby,—and there is in these clauses an ambiguity, which in a case lately heard before a Judge baffled every attempt at interpretation even with the aid of the rule "*reddere singula singulis.*" This will render it necessary almost to draft them afresh in any amended Act. I will not, however, embarrass this communication with details of verbal amendments, but will submit some general remarks on the leading principles which should, in my opinion, govern the right of caveat.

The importance of the proper regulation of caveats cannot be overrated. The caveat may be considered as the flywheel of the system, admitting of its adaptation to the requirements of family settlements and private arrangements, without interfering with that simplicity, and consequent marketability of land titles which is demanded by the commercial policy of the age. The prejudice which I have hitherto found it most difficult to remove from the mind of a real property lawyer, is an impression that the new method of transfer is incompatible with those complicated dispositions of family property which the ingenuity of generations of conveyancers has been tasked to carry out under the old law, and which the higher and middle classes of Englishmen cannot be expected or desired to relinquish.

My belief is, that if far less ingenuity be employed for a very few years in adapting the *new system*, and in particular the caveat, to these dispositions, it will maintain them in still greater efficiency.

On this subject, viewed generally, I will enter more fully in the sequel. At present my business is with the caveat in particular as prescribed in the present Act.

Under the previous law it was found so difficult to reconcile any legal check on the action of trustees with the simplicity and marketability of titles, that all such legal check has been by the nearly universal practice of conveyancers, surrendered by means of an express declaration exonerating purchasers and others dealing with the trustees from all responsibility as to the propriety of their acts. This is equally the case with trustees of family settlements and with mortgagees and others to whom powers of sale are confided under given circumstances. It being provided that no person taking a conveyance from the trustee or mortgagee need inquire into those circumstances, the power is as absolute in point of law and title as if there were no condition whatever, and if a breach of trust or contract be committed, the personal responsibility of the trustee or mortgagee to the injured party is all that remains. The caveat effects an intermediate arrangement, in virtue of which the action of the trustee is subjected to a check which admits of easy and flexible adaptation to every variety of circumstances, without any serious interference with the efficiency of the trust, and without at all detracting from the marketability of the title. If no caveat be entered, the general effect of the issue of the certificate to a mortgagee or trustee is to give him precisely the powers before conferred by ordinary mortgages or settlements, in cases where the deeds contained the usual powers, and the declaration exonerating purchasers.

Whether the mortgage or encumbrance be an ordinary transaction by which the owner of property raises a loan, grants an annuity, or subjects his property to a liability for a contingent indemnity; or whether a settler desire to invest trustees with a power to raise money for portions for younger children; or to secure a jointure or legacy to a widow by way of charge, in her own name, these all admit of being registered in the form either of a mortgage or encumbrance under the Act, and they draw after them the powers of disposal thereby conferred. There is only one part of the Act which appears to conflict, in some measure, with this view of the case, Section 57 declares, with reference to mortgages and incumbrances, that the Registrar-General shall give effect to the powers incidental to the security "*or being satisfied of the default in payment,*" &c.; but I think this is a departure from the principle of the Act, and that, *unless some caveat intervene*, the right of any mortgagee or encumbrancee should be assumed to have arisen whenever he tenders a transfer—at all events on the faith of his own statutory declaration, for registration, without any inquiry by the Registrar-General into the facts, or any risk to the assurance fund, if they should prove to have been falsified. The primary rule of the system would thus be maintained inviolate in attaching an absolute *prima facie* right of transfer to every registered proprietor, whether of the land itself, —or of a power over the land for the security of a charge thereon. This, as before stated, is already the case, as a general rule, in conveyancing practice, subject to occasional exceptions. The ends contemplated by such exceptions can all be attained by caveat, and this without requiring, as at present, the purchaser or his solicitor to pore through a mass of deeds in order to ascertain their nature and effect. The caveat has, moreover, this additional advantage. In most deeds precautionary stipulations can only be dictated by an estimate of the probabilities actually apparent at the time when the deed is first prepared, of the risks to be guarded against. These, under future circumstances, may be found either insufficient, on the one hand, or inconveniently stringent on the other. Whereas, under the caveat system the measure and nature of the precaution may be, "from time to time, varied as occasion may require."

As the Act now stands, indeed, it appears to me that the power of interference with the acts of registered owners by caveat has been carried in one case too far. There are three classes of caveat provided for. The first is the caveat against bringing land under the Act. This suspends the action of the Registrar-General so as to admit of a resort by the caveator to legal proceedings. But if such proceedings be not taken within three months the caveat lapses.

The two other classes relate to property already under the Act, and are caveats against dealings thereunder. But of these the one may absolutely prohibit any dealing until the caveat be removed by the caveator himself, or until judgment of a Court, whereas the other merely entitles the caveator to notice of an intended transaction with a view to his taking legal proceedings, and it lapses in 14 days if he fail to take them. As the Act now stands the power of entering the absolute caveat is given not only to those lodged by a settler,—but "*by or on behalf of any beneficiary claiming under any will or settlement.*" It seems to me that it is unreasonable thus to confer on every beneficiary under will or settlement a power of indefinitely obstructing the dealing of a trustee or other registered owner, and compelling him to take the initiative in legal proceedings. It would be surely sufficient to give such a caveator time to initiate proceedings himself, as in other cases, subject to the same provision for lapse of the caveat in case of default. This argument would apply even if it were fully proved beforehand that some estate or interest in the alleged beneficiary really had existence, for even then it would be unreasonable to confer on persons with slight or indirect interest power to embarrass by a sudden check, and possibly at a critical juncture, what might be the matured arrangements of trustees acting in concert with parties more deeply interested. But when it is further considered that in this stage of the proceedings, the claim of such an alleged beneficiary can only rest on his own allegation, the distinction between him and other claimants is still less defensible. If settlers originating a trust, or transferors or transferees in carrying out the positive terms of any agreement incident to a security or other qualified alienation be allowed to guard their fulfillment by an absolute caveat, it will be sufficient to give to others the remedy of that more qualified caveat which is subjected to lapse in a limited time on failure of legal proceedings.

As the Act now stands, it is by no means clear that even this latter caveat may not be kept alive vexatiously after a first lapse, by the entry of a new one. This should be remedied; but, on the other hand, it may be proper to give to a Judge, or some officer of the Land Titles department, power to keep any caveat whatever on foot on special cause being shown.

In those cases in which a caveat may be absolute, it would seem to follow, rather from natural inference

I have, &c.,
O. K. HOLDEN.

THE CITY BANK.

THE first half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the City Bank was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce, at noon; Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair.

The MANAGER read the following

REPORT.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the proprietors the following report of the business of the bank for the period ended 30th June last.

Gross profits, less interest and exchange paid	...	£11,161 6 11
Current expenses, including fees to directors and auditors, salaries, rent, stationery, &c.	£2991 16 0	
Five per cent. of cost of repairs and alterations to bank premises ...	236 4 2	
Preliminary expenses (the whole of which are now written off) ...	1848 10 6	
Rebate on bills discounted current at 30th June, 1864	3513 9 8	
Interest accrued on fixed deposits not yet matured	1456 3 8	
Amount set aside for commencement of a reserve fund	500 0 0	
Balance at credit of profit and loss account	625 2 11	
		£11,161 6 11

In submitting the accompanying statement, your directors feel themselves justified in congratulating the proprietors on the marked success which has attended the whole operations of the bank.

The proprietors will perceive that a large and profitable business has been initiated, many valuable accounts have been opened with the bank, no losses whatever have been sustained, and all circumstances yield a very favourable augury of the future success of the institution, which, however, must be more or less dependent upon the zealous co-operation of the shareholders themselves.

Your directors have not thought it advisable to declare a dividend upon the present occasion, but have apportioned the profit earned in such a way as they believe will best tend to secure the confidence of the public and the future interests of the bank.

J. L. MONTEFIORE, Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY, At 30th June, 1864.

Dr.

To capital paid		£196,457 0 0
Notes in circulation		18,026 0 0
Deposits and other liabilities		170,689 9 1
Profit and loss		625 2 11
Reserve fund		5.0 0 0
		£387,197 12 0

Cr.

By coin in hand		£40,179 11 6
Bank premises and furniture		4,297 18 4
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the bank		342,721 2 0
		£387,197 12 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To current expenses, including fees to directors and auditors, salaries, rent, stationery, &c. ...		£2,991 16 0
Bank premises, being 5 per cent. of the cost of repairs and alterations		236 4 2
Preliminary expenses (the whole of which are now written off)		1,848 10 6
Rebate on bills discounted current at 30th June, 1864		3,513 9 8
Interest accrued on fixed deposits not yet matured		1,456 3 8
Reserve fund		500 0 0
Balance		625 2 11
		£11,161 6 11

Cr.

By gross profits for period ending 30th June, 1864, less interest and exchange paid during	£11,161 6 11

J. THOS FORD, Manager.

I, John Alger, and I, Octavius Bayliffe Ebsworth, make oath and say that we have examined the securities, compared the balances, and counted the cash in the City Bank as at 30th June, 1864, and that we have found the same as specified in the above balance-sheet.

JOHN ALGER,
O. B. EBSWORTH, } Auditors.

Sworn before me this 9th day of July, 1864—

HENRY PRINCE, J.P.

THE CHAIRMAN said it would be observed from the statement laid before them that all preliminary expenses, including every expenditure before the bank was established, had been written off. They had leased their present premises for seven years, and he hoped by that time they would have to remove to larger premises. The success of the bank, no matter how much the directors and manager worked, depended on the co-operation of the shareholders, and it was a subject of remark that out of their large list of shareholders, so few had lent their assistance to promote the business of the bank. He considered they had been so far successful, but it depended on the shareholders themselves to make the bank what he believed it would be—a great success. He now moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. G. RAPHAEL called the attention of the directors to the style of their bank notes, which he designated as extremely ugly.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a copy of a design that was laid before the Duke of Northumberland by Mr. Henry Bradley on the occasion of giving a lecture on bank notes. It would be very difficult to forge them, because they contained three or four styles of engraving, which could not be executed by any one workman.

After a few observations from Mr. HARBOTTLE and Mr. HUNT, the report was adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and directors, and the meeting terminated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Top Buggy, Drays, Spring-carts, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Rooms, 168, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Glass-case, Pictures, Ornaments, China, Stoves, Crockery, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Adelaide Flour, Saltpetre, Spices, Vestas, Salad Oil, Congou Teas, Mauritius Sugar, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, Cheese, Salt, Oilmen's Stores, Sperm Candles, Corks, Bungs, Blacking, Bacon, Java Produce, Biscuits, &c.; on Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Palings, Shingles, Battens, Staves, &c.

MR. CHARLES THARLE.—At the Stores of Messrs. Keep and Parsons, York-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Slops; at 11 o'clock, Slops, Clothing, Fancy Mohairs, Winter Goods, &c., &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—On the Wharf, Waterview Bay, at 11 o'clock, Steamboat, in course of creation; Shipwrights' Engineering Tools, and Machinery, Iron, and Sundries.

MR. W. DEAN.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Timber, &c., &c.

MR. J. G. COH

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION 10,800 COPIES.

On and after the present date, when sent through the Post Office, the price will be ONE POUND for FOUR QUARTERS, payable in advance.

Single Number .....Fourpence.
Stamped.....Fivepence.

The Country Edition is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY MORNINGS, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY MORNING, at five o'clock.

The following are the cash terms of advertising:—
Two lines, and under..... 1s.
Four lines, ditto..... 2s.
Six lines, ditto..... 3s.
Eight lines, ditto ..... 4s.
Ten lines, ditto..... 5s.
And Threepence for every additional line for each insertion.

Advertisements for both the TOWN and COUNTRY EDITIONS must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, 1st Aprfl.

FAMILY READING.—The SYDNEY MAIL contains each week amusing and instructive Tales adapted for old and young people.

READING FOR THE BUSH.—"Memoirs of Jane Cameron, a Female Convict." A reprint of this new and highly entertaining work will be found in the SYDNEY MAIL.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—Just published, in demy 8vo., cloth limp, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d., "Scab in Sheep, and its cure," with illustrations, by ALEXANDER BRUCE, Esq., Chief Inspector of Sheep for New South Wales, SHERRIFF and DOWNING, publishers, 255, George-street, Sydney.

F GILES and CO, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION! GREAT REDUCTION!
Clearing Out Prices! Clearing Out Prices!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Every article is marked at extremely low prices, with the view of clearing out each lot. This is a favourable opportunity for securing first-class clothing at prices much below the real value.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Lot		
1	153 boys' tweed tunics, reduced to 6s 6d	
2	98 ditto shepherd's plaid coats, ditto 5s 9d	
3	105 ditto ditto, all wool, ditto, 7s 6d	
4	129 ditto tweed coats, ditto, 6s 6d	
5	87 ditto ditto, ditto 9s 6d	
6	79 ditto ditto, all wool, ditto 12s 6d	
7	63 ditto black cloth coats, ditto 12s 6d	
8	59 ditto superior ones, ditto 16s 6d	
9	123 ditto Inverness capes, ditto 7s 6d	
10	72 ditto witney capes, ditto 9s 6d	
11	85 ditto overcoats, ditto 9s 6d	
12	59 ditto beaver and witney coats, ditto 12s 6d	
13	47 ditto pilot and sealskin coats, ditto 18s 6d	
14	159 ditto tweed vests, ditto 4s 6d	
15	207 ditto doeskin vests, ditto 5s 6d	
16	359 ditto tweed trousers, ditto 6s 6d	
17	403 ditto doeskin trousers, ditto 7s 6d	
18	205 ditto tweed trousers, all wool, ditto 9s 6d	
19	176 ditto black cloth trousers, ditto 10s 6d.	

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

20	149 men's tweed vests, reduced to 5s 9d	
21	263 ditto doeskin ditto, ditto 6s 6d	
22	370 ditto tweed, all wool, vests, ditto 7s 6d	
23	406 ditto cloth vests, ditto 8s 6d	
24	100 ditto fancy silk vests, reduced to 10s 6d	
25	172 ditto plain silk velvet vests, ditto 16s 6d	
26	586 ditto tweed trousers, ditto 8s 9d	
27	300 ditto superior doeskin trousers, ditto 12s 6d	
28	230 ditto cloth trousers, ditto 18s 9d	
29	402 ditto fancy doe trousers, 18s 6d	
30	159 ditto fancy tweed trousers, ditto 21s	
31	120 ditto superior ditto trousers, ditto 25s	
32	98 gentlemen's paget walking coats, ditto 10s 6d	
33	163 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 16s 6d	
34	157 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 21s	
35	142 ditto ditto ditto, ditto 32s 6d	
36	260 ditto Prince of Wales coat, ditto 42s	
37	160 ditto tweed sac coats, ditto 12s 6d	
38	92 ditto doeskin ditto, ditto 18s 6d	
39	175 men's pilot overcoats, ditto 12s 6d	
40	310 ditto beaver and witney overcoats, ditto 35s	
41	120 ditto black cloth sacs, ditto 17s 6d	
42	300 ditto tweed suits complete, ditto 30s	

HATS, HATS, HATS.

The whole of our stock of hats of every kind are marked at prices which must ensure a speedy clearance. These goods are quite new shapes, first-class qualities, and are now being sold at half the real value.

BOYS' CAPS, BOYS' CAPS, BOYS' CAPS.

Two thousand boy's cloth caps now selling at half the real value—all new shapes, first-class qualities. This is a favourable opportunity for securing extraordinary bargains.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Clearing-out Sale. Clearing-out Sale.

675 waterproof coats and capes now selling at half the real value.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

Eight thousand pounds' worth of first-class woollens—these goods have been greatly reduced in price with the view of clearing out the whole stock during the present sale.

Gentlemen requiring any description of clothing made to order, should take advantage of this opportunity for giving their orders, as the prices will be much lower than usual.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

F. GILES and CO. take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage accorded to this branch of their business, and beg to assure those gentlemen who may favour them with their orders that every attention will be paid to their wishes.

In consequence of the large increase of business in this department we have secured the services of two First-class Cutters, and have also erected large Workshops on the premises with the view of having every article made and finished in the very best style.

We are determined that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make this branch of our business one of decided advantage and economy to those gentlemen and families who may favour us with their patronage.

F. Giles and Co. guarantee the latest fashion and a perfect fit on strictly moderate charges.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

F. Giles and Co. invite attention to this important branch of their business. Some very great BARGAINS will be shown in WHITE SHIRTS, CRIMEAN SHIRTS, regatta shirts, merino and flannel vests and pantaloons, brown cotton vests and pants, fancy and brown cotton half-hose, silk scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, collars, &c., &c.

Lot		
50	600 white shirts, reduced to 3s 9d	
51	473 ditto ditto, ditto 4s 9d	
52	759 superior finished shirts, ditto 6s 6d	
53	850 Crimean shirts, ditto 3s 11d	
54	642 ditto ditto, ditto 4s 11d	
55	569 ditto ditto, ditto 7s 9d	
56	900 regatta shirts, ditto 3s 6d	
57	763 ditto ditto, Swiss fronts, ditto 3s 6d	
58	425 coloured merino drawers, ditto 2s 11d	
59	562 white merino pants, ditto 2s 11d	
60	403 extra size ditto ditto, ditto 3s 6d	
61	346 men's merino shirts, ditto 1s 11½d	
62	470 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d	
63	342 ditto flannel vests, ditto 3s 11d	
64	200 ditto extra size, ditto 4s 11d	
65	500 ditto flannel pants, ditto 4s 9d	
66	150 ditto extra size, ditto 5s 9d	
67	475 ditto white cotton shirts, ditto 1s 9d	
68	500 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d	
69	962 ditto white cotton pants, ditto 2s 6d	
70	473 ditto brown cotton ditto, ditto 1s 11d	
71	346 ditto extra size, ditto 2s 6d	
72	2000 dozen paper collars, reduced to 7½d per dozen	
73	400 ditto linen collars (Albert Edward), ditto 6s 9d ditto	
74	543 ditto ditto ditto (warrior and west end), ditto 7s 6d ditto	
75	346 ditto ditto ditto (citizen and embroidered regent), ditto 5s 6d ditto	
76	703 pair elastic braces, ditto 1s	
77	400 ditto ditto ditto, superior, ditto 2s 6d	
78	750 coloured silk bandannas, ditto 1s	
79	500 real India silk handkerchiefs, ditto 1s 11d	
80	250 ditto ditto, superior quality, ditto 2s 9d	
81	1000 fancy silk tom thumb ties, ditto 6d	
82	763 black ditto ditto, ditto 9½d	
83	1000 fancy marcella washing scarfs, ditto 6d	
84	376 black silk scarfs, gold ring, ditto 1s	
85	259 fancy eureka scarfs, ditto 1s 3d	
86	500 silk Brighton scarfs, ditto 2s	
87	600 fancy silk Lord Dundreary scarfs, ditto 1s	
88	1000 boys' white shirts, all sizes, ditto 3s 3d	

Gentlemen will find this a favourable opportunity to secure a first-class outfit suitable for any climate, the prices being 30 per cent. under the real value of these goods.

Doors open at half-past 9, close at half-past 5.

F. GILES and CO., Denison House, George-street, Sydney, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

JUST OPENED, Gents' Enamel Hide SLIPPERS, very superior. SWYNY and SONS, 66, Market.

PARENTS.—No. 1 BOOTS, in every make, with and without heels, at COCKS'.

SEVERAL Hundred Pairs of Cashmere Boots, military heels, at 5s 6d, at COCKS', George-street.

PARENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Girls' and Boys' Kid BOOTS, at COCKS'.

THE TRICHOSARON or perfect Hair Brush; a fresh supply. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WORK BOXES and Writing Desks, a fresh supply just unpacked. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

ROCKING HORSES, large size, best quality. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS and Travelling Bags, a large assortment at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAU in solid Leather, with expanding top, divided into compartments, with dressing case, &c., a most useful article for overland or long sea route. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS.—EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, WINTER, 1864.

To our numerous patrons the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, its suburbs, and the country generally.

Denison House,
376, 378, and 380, George-street.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

We beg most respectfully to inform you that in accordance with our established custom, prior to taking stock, and in order to make room for the NEW STOCK OF SPRING GOODS, now daily expected, we have determined at this, our EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, to offer the whole of our very extensive stock of AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS at a considerable reduction from the cost price.

Every article is marked at such a low price as must ensure very decided advantages to purchasers.

The STOCK consists of
Foreign and British Silks
Black Glace Silks
Nofre Imperials
Moire Antiques
French Silks, in floral designs
Foulard and Washing Silks
Check and Stripe Silks, in great variety
Lyons, Cashmere, Tartans, Paisley, and Llama Shawls
MANTLES, in Velvet, Cloth, and Sealskin
Silk and Opera Mantles—All these have undergone a very considerable reduction in price
Ribbons, Trimmings, Velvet Cuffs and Muffs, Millinery, and Flowers
Lace of every manufacture
Embroidery and Muslin Work, among which is a large lot, half-a-yard wide, to be sold at half the manufacturers' cost
AUTUMN DRESSES, in endless variety, very greatly reduced
Household Drapery and Family Linens
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing
Gentlemen and Youths' Autumn Clothing and Winter Hosiery

With such advantages we trust to be favoured with your valued patronage and recommendation, and beg to remain

Your most obedient servants.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

1st July, 1864.

DENISON HOUSE,
366, 368, 370, George-street.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Will be continued for
THREE WEEKS ONLY,

Catalogues of all the departments are ready, and have been distributed throughout the city and suburbs; and will, on application, be forwarded to any part of the colonies post free.

FRANCIS GILES and CO., in inviting attention to this their

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, beg to state that the high reputation these sales have obtained will be more than fully sustained this season; and they feel assured that the

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

made in all their departments will be appreciated by their Patrons.

DENISON HOUSE,
366, 368, 370, George-street.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Will be continued for
THREE WEEKS ONLY.

Catalogues of all the departments are ready, and have been distributed throughout the city and suburbs; and will, on application, be forwarded to any part of the colonies post free.

FRANCIS GILES and CO., in inviting attention to this their

EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE, beg to state that the high reputation these sales have obtained will be more than fully sustained this season; and they feel assured that the

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

made in all their departments will be appreciated by their Patrons.

GO TO THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

SECOND EDITION.—NEW ZEALAND WAR.
RENEWAL OF EXTRAORDINARY BANKRUPT SALES, AT ARDERN AND EDMONDSON'S, 86, KING-STREET.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE unparalleled success of the BANKRUPT sale at ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, the proprietors have been induced to purchase several other BANKRUPT STOCKS through their Agent in NEW ZEALAND, at an enormous sacrifice.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have determined to offer to the public the whole of the stocks at the same low prices which have characterised their recent great sale, and been successful in attracting so many THOUSANDS (during the past month) of eager purchasers from all parts of the colony, and patronised by all classes of the community.

The stocks comprise almost every article connected with the drapery and household furnishing departments. The following are a few of the leading articles:—

Mantles	Shawls
Coloured glaces	Fancy silks
Black glaces	Black duspes
French merinos	Wincys
Fancy wincys	Fancy cermalites
Fancy reps	Coloured coburgs
Black coburgs	Black French merinos
Coloured delaines	French twill
Coloured alpacas	Black alpacas
Wincy shirtings	Quilted skirts, wide
Mantle cloths	Wincy skirts
Bath blankets	Witney blankets
Sheetings	Calicoes
Welsh flannels	Saxony flannel
Crimean flannel	Plain coloured flannel
Table covers	Table cloths
Window curtains	Toilet quilts
Marcella quilts	Terry quilts
Counterpanes	Toilet covers
Linens	Ticks
Ladies' underclothing	Thompson's patent skeleton
Covered skeletons	Millinery
Trimmed hats	Untrimmed hats
Winter hosiery	Cotton hosiery
Gent's shirts	Gents' collars
Ladies belts	Fancy goods
Umbrellas	Gloves
Worsted jackets	Parachutes
Trimmings	Ribbons.
Haberdashery	

ADDITIONAL HANDS have been engaged for the sale, and in order to avoid confusion the following rules will be strictly adhered to:

Ladies wishing to exchange goods are requested to be at the establishment before 10 o'clock a.m.

Parcels will be sent the morning after purchasing unless expressly arranged otherwise, at the time of purchase.

Hours of sale, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

N.B.—Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to call the attention of ladies and families to the great importance of their sale, as an extraordinary saving will be effected by purchasing early.

IN RE-MARKING the stocks, no attention will be paid to the original cost, but every article will be marked a price to induce immediate sale.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street,
Late Coutin and Griffiths.

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS, GO TO THE BANKRUPT SALE.

The CHEAPEST STOCK of DRAPERY GOODS EVER OFFERED to the PUBLIC.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. will offer for sale
THIS DAY,
Paisley wove SHAWLS, 12s. 9d.
Ladies' Denmark HATS, 1s. 3d.
Carmelite DRESSES, wide widths, 6s. 11d., 12 yards.
Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, 1s. 6d. per dozen,
Knitted Berlin wool MUFFS, 1s each.
White COUNTERPANES, 2½ yards long, 6s. 9d.
Witney BLANKETS, large size, 9s. 9d. per pair.
White toilet QUILTS, large size, 7s. 9d.
Damask TABLECLOTHS, all linen, 7s. 9d.
White COUNTERPANES, 3 yards long, 9s. 9d.
Kidderminster CARPETS, yard wide, 2s. 11d. per yard, all wool.
390, George-street.
Next the Post Office.

LEECHES' Breech-loading RIFLE complete, for SALE, price £17, at BRUSH and MACDONELL'S, George-street.

FOR SALE, a DOG-CART and HARNESS. Apply at Mr. SPINKS', King and Clarence streets.

CAVENDISH HOUSE, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

CLEARING SALE of the ENTIRE STOCK previous to August 27th, the Premises having been sold to the Directors of the Commercial Bank.

SALE TO COMMENCE ON JULY 11TH.

W. C. PRESTON and CO. respectfully announce the absolute sale of their entire Stock, which has been remarked, at a very large reduction, in order to ensure a speedy clearance as above. It comprises drapery goods of the best fabrics, silks, shawls, mantles, real lace goods, trimmings, hosiery of the best description, gentlemen's shirts, collars, ties, braces, gloves, &c.

Black Silks.—Pure bright silk at 2s 6d per yard
Ditto wide goods, 3s 4d to 4s 6d
A few very rich and wide at a great reduction
Also a few rich robes very cheap
Sarsnets, black and coloured, at 1s per yard
Persians, ditto ditto, at 4½d ditto
Real French merinos, all colours, at 2s 6d per yard
Dress materials, various kinds, equally cheap
General drapery goods at greatly reduced prices
Hosiery of the best description at a large discount
Haberdashery and trimmings at less than the invoice cost
Real lace goods, ribbons, and fancy goods, at a great reduction
Ladies' silk umbrellas, 7s 9d and 9s 6d each
Gentlemen's ditto, full size, at 10s 6d each
Ditto shirts, all qualities, at the London cost prices
Ditto collars, in all the approved shapes, 5s 6d per dozen
Ditto ditto, very best, at 8s 6d, usually sold at 12s
Gentlemen's paper collars, best quality, and the fashionable shape, 7½d per dozen
Ditto half-hose, of good qualities, 3s 9d the half-dozen
Ditto lambswool and merino, good quality, 5s 6d ditto
Ditto Tom Thumb ties, a large assortment, 7½d each, six for 3s 6d
Ditto scarfs—the Bright, Brother Sam, and Eureka, equally cheap
Ditto cambric and silk handkerchiefs, at a great reduction
Kid gloves, white and coloured, in perfect condition, 1s 6d per pair
Silk umbrellas, full size, natural sticks, 10s 6d each
Ditto alpacca ditto ditto at 5s 6d ditto
Ditto ditto, patent ditto, 6s 9d ditto
Portrait albums, a large assortment, at unprecedented low prices.

W. C. PRESTON and CO.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street, Sydney,
Will THIS DAY, and during the week, offer their entire stock of DRAPERY fully 45 per cent. below present cost.

For cash only. Black glace silk 2s 4d yard, worth 3s 9d
For cash only. Fancy check silks, 25s dress
For cash only. Plain glace silks, 25s dress
For cash only. Figured silks, 27s 6d dress
For cash only. Fancy striped silks, 27s 6d dress
For cash only. Black glace silks, 2s 4d yard
For cash only. Black glace silks, 2s 4d yard, worth 3s 9d
For cash only. Black glace silks 3s yard, worth 4s 9d
For cash only. Black glace imperial 3s 3½, worth 5s
For cash only. Imperial glace 3s 3½, worth 5s
For cash only. Cloth mantles 8s 9d, worth 21s
For cash only. Coloured cloth mantles 9s 6d, worth 25s
For cash only. Yachting jackets, half-price
For cash only. Shawls for half-price
For cash only. Made dresses 12s 9d, worth 25s
For cash only. Irish poplins 9s dress, worth 21s
For cash only. Mohair dresses 4s 9d, worth 12s
For cash only. 300 remnants, at half-price
For cash only. Black coburgs 9½d yard
For cash only. Black lustres 8½d yard
For cash only. Black crapes 1s 6d yard, worth 3s 6d
For cash only. Imperial crape 1s 9d yard
For cash only. Ladies' cloth jackets, half-price
For cash only. Ladies' quilted skirts, 10s 6d
For cash only. Ladies' stays, 1s 11d per pair
For cash only. Blankets, 9s 6d pair
For cash only. Calicoes and flannels, half-price.

FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street.

WHITECHAPEL MARKET.

IMPOSITION PREVENTED. ANOTHER EXPOSURE.

In order to prevent the public being imposed upon by the monopolist butchers in the city of Sydney and the suburbs, the public are most respectfully informed that there is no rise in the prices of meat at Whitechapel, or either of the Branch Establishments. But the usual price and the usual quality, which have so distinguished our Whitechapel and the Branch Establishments for years past, will be supplied to them the whole of this week, and your attendance is earnestly solicited to inspect the quality, which will bear comparison with any in the colony of New South Wales.

P. M'CARROLL.

N B. The following list of prices will be strictly adhered to at the Redfern Branch

	per lb.		per lb
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Fore quarter beef	1d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Spice beef	5d
By whole or half sheep.	2½d	Round beef, cooked	4d
Mutton chops	3d	German sausage	4d
Rump steak	2d	Black pudding	3d
Beef steak	1d	Beef sausage	1½d
Boiling beef	1d	Pork ditto	6d
Corned beef	1d	White pudding	5d
Best ribs of roast beef	1½d	Pork	6d
Chuck ribs of roast beef	1d	Veal	6d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Suet	5d
Hind quarter beef	1½d	Ox Tongues, 1s 3d each.	

Corned beef, by the tierce, £2; ready for shipping.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
William-street, Woolloomooloo; and
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite Newtown Road.
Botany, near Hoffinshed's.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Furnishing Ironmongers, beg to call the attention of families furnishing to the following large and well-assorted Stock, now on view at their NEW SHOW ROOMS, corner of King and George streets.

Plated ware, an extensive and valuable assortment
Iron bedsteads, single and double
Register stoves
Fenders, an elegant assortment
Coal scuttles, fireirons
Fire guards, tea trays
Dish covers, moderator and kerosene lamps
Chandeliers, lanterns, hip baths
Butter and cheese plates
Churns, milk dishes
Hall door mats, shower baths
Wool mats, brush mats
Knife-cleaning machines
Brushware, a large assortment
Plate warmers and plate baskets
Sponge baths, slipper baths
Jelly, pudding, and rice moulds
Cafetiers and tea urns.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Rifles, Whitworth and Kerr's
Breech-loading carbines, Terry's and Prince's, with ammunition
Carbines, single and double
Revolvers, Colt's, Kerr's, and Webley's
Powder, Hall's, rifle No. 6, glass and blasting
Shot, caps, cartridges, all kinds
Patent axles, and patent safety axles
Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's
Bridles, martingales, cruppers, and girths
Cooking-stoves, a large assortment just opened
Builders' ironmongery, of every description
Wire netting for sheep yards
Planes, a splendid assortment, Moseley's.

ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

ASHDOWN and CO. beg to intimate that they have opened their new and spacious premises, an inspection of which they respectfully invite, and would also draw the attention of the public to their stock of Ironmongery, Plated ware, Furnishing Goods, &c., just opened, and which they are prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, George and King streets.

TO SQUATTERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to execute, in their usual prompt manner, all Ironmongery orders with which they may be favoured.

ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

DAWSON'S No. 3 Yorkshire Ale, for family use, in barrels, and in splendid condition.

J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Wynyard-square.

July 12th.

J. G. WALLER can supply in first-rate manner the following goods:—

Bass's No. 3 ale
Allsopp's ditto ditto
Dawson's ditto ditto
Martell's brandy
West India rums
Irish and Scotch whiskies
Downing's Burnett's, Lownder's, and Booth's old tom
Pale brandies (in wood and bottle) of various brands
First quality champagne
Ports and sherries in wood and bottle
Claret in 1 dozen cases
Devonshire champagne cider
Bottled ale and porter, in pints and quarts.

J. G. WALLER,
Wynyard-square.

July 12th.

MADEIRA.—The undersigned have just bottled off a hogshead of choice Madeira, imported direct from Yonlon, Shortridge, and Co., of Madeira, in quarts and pints. Rich and very dry sherry; fruity and old plated port; Bass', Allsopp's, Tennent's, and Imperial ale; genuine Guinness', Findlater's, and Truman's stout. PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, wine merchants, 147, Pitt-street.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, in hogshead, quarters, and cases, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CORRUGATED Galvanised IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet, 24 and 26 gauge. L. and S. SPYER and CO.

RUM, 30 o.p.; Old Tom, in stoppered bottles, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c.—Landing, a few tons superior quality Railway Grease, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have in store—
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed
Hart's ditto ditto
Beeby and Dunstan's fine
Beeby and Dunstan's household
Crown Mills superfine

BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—Quarter-sacks National Mills superfine silk dressed in 50 pound bags, just landed ex Charlotte Andrews, from San Francisco, and the only parcel in the market. For SALE, by

BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR.—
Adelaide superfine
Duffield's
Beeby and Dunstan's, and
Hart's
In lots to suit purchasers.

DIBES, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house Buildings, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE.—
Seed wheat
Seed Oats
Lucerne Seed
Adelaide Bran
Oats, for racehorses.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, for SALE.—
Hart's extra
Bowman's superfine
Stevens's superfine
Hart's seconds
Adelaide wheat
Adelaide bran.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounce. Stockholm pitch and tar, &c.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—Best Sydney-made superfine silk-dressed Beeby and Dunstan's, Hart's, Magarey's, Duffield's, Beeby and Dunstan's fine; Beeby and Dunstan's household, Craven Mills superfine, Adelaide and California wheat, Adelaide bran. J. SPRING, Derwent-street, Glebe.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine silk-dressed, for sale. L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, a prime sample for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

CHEESE, Bacon, and Hams, ex William Duthie, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

PORK.—50 barrels prime Irish PORK, now landing, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

CURRANTS and Raisins, now landing ex William Duthie, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

WHISKY, Mehan's, in 1 dozen cases, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

STOUT—Dunphy's, Richardson's, pints and quarts, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

WHITBREAD'S PORTER, now brew, to land ex Buxton Castle, on SALE, by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TOBACCO.—Fine Virginia Honeydew, from 4s. per lb. in or out of bond. Meerschaums, fancy clays, wax vestas, and every other article in the trade. HEAD, wholesale and retail tobacconist, 126, King-street.

CIGARS.—Genuine Havannah and Swiss cigars, at HEAD'S, wholesale and retail tobacconist, 126, King-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Caustic soda, landing, 74 per cent.
Colonial tobacco, best brand, cheap
Oatmeal, superior sample, just landed
Confectionery, Wotherspoon's conversations
Loaf sugar, English, small packages
Pickled tongues, in small casks
Lucerne seed, very superior, Hunter River.

H. B. REID, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

POTATOES.—POTATOES on SALE and now landing at Market Wharf, ex Willing Lass, from Circular Head—150 tons of Potatoes. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, and now landing at Market Wharf, ex Willing Lass, from Circular Head—150 tons of Potatoes. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, by late arrivals, on SALE by HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English Cooking STOVES, from 70s. each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 294, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, at Partridge's Store, George and Bathurst streets, AMERICAN COOKING STOVES; Register Grates, Fenders, Fireirons, &c., together with a general assortment of furnishing ironmongery.

IRON BEDSTEADS. 27s. 6d.; mattresses, 12s. 6d.; cots, 17s. 6d. R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

BLASTING POWDER.—Now landing ex Royal Alice, 3 tons Sharp's coarse-grained Blasting Powder.

FREDERICK LASSETTER, George-street.

SALT, in 2 lb. glass jars, just landed. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

KEROSENE OIL. Galvanized Corrugated Iron 26 gauge; coarse, fine, and rock salt, Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

TIN PLATES, 130 cases for sale; ash doors, iron tanks, clear pine, T. and G. white pine. W. WRIGHT.

BREEZE delivered at any part of the city or suburbs, in quantities not less than a chaldron, at twelve shillings per chaldron (36 bushels), without any extra charge for cartage. Orders to be addressed to the Engineer or Foreman of Works, Gas-works, Sydney, June 30.

COAL, best quality; short billet wood, charcoal, breeze, &c. WARBURTON and SON, Pyrmont.

COALS and Cut FIREWOOD. W. JOLLY and CO., Darling Harbour Steam Saw Mills, Bathurst-street.

COALS.—For SALE a cargo (say 200 tons) of COAL. Apply to the Ballarat Coal Company, Custom House-buildings.

800,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Clear Pine, Baltic and American timber, shingles, doors, sashes, laths, ladders, lime, 5 and 6 feet box palings, 3000 blue gum felloes, 2½ and 3 inch.

N.B.—A large quantity of scantling at 7s per 100 feet.

W. TAYLOR, Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.

400,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Baltic American, and Oregon Timber of all descriptions. Doors, sashes, mouldings, skirtings, G. and T. flooring and lining, &c., on hand, and made to order at reduced rates. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street. Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 H.T. SHINGLES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

800,000 FEET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

2000 BARRELS Portland CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

PITCH PINE Flooring and American Laths, now landing ex Edward Hicking. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

WINDOW-GLASS, 10 x 8, all sizes to 48 x 40, will be sold a bargain, to clear out. RAPHAEL, Margaret-street.

TO DRAPERS, Tailors, and Outfitters.—To be SOLD, in September next, the LEASE, Stock, Fixtures, and Goodwill of a first-class Tailoring and Outfitting Business in the best part of Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland. For particulars apply to WILLIAM POTTS and CO., Queen-street, Brisbane; or Messrs. C. NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane.

BUILDING SITES for SALE, in Upper William and Surry streets, from £3 to £5 per foot frontage; good depths. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

TO SELL or to LET, with right of purchase, blocks of LAND in Liverpool-street, between Pitt and George streets; also at the corner of Elizabeth and Devonshire streets, close to railway, and also fronting Parramatta Road, between Camperdown and Sydney. Apply W. REDMAN, solicitor, York-street, opposite Police Office.

FOR SALE, six acres of Freehold LAND at Newtown, known as Martin's Market Garden and Dairying Establishment, adjoining Holmwood, the late residence of James Dickson, Esq., with a 4-roomed cottage and stabling, milking yard, and hay shed. Plenty of water. Also, an allotment with 39 feet 4 inches frontage to Newtown Road, and 111 feet to Maria-street, 33 feet wide, and with a lane of 16 feet wide in the rear. Also a quarter acre allotment having 33 feet frontage to Maria-street, by 119 feet in depth. Apply to Mr. MARTIN, on the premises.

FOR SALE, two brick-built HOUSES; one situated in Crown-street, opposite the Reservoir, with balcony, containing 6 rooms, splendid view; the other in Broomfield-street, at the rear of the above, containing 4 rooms and kitchen; terms moderate. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, Surry Hills, near the Reservoir, two brick-built COTTAGES, with verandahs, each 3 rooms, good yards, and water laid on. Will be sold separately. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, choice BUILDING SITES, situated close to the Railway Station, price 10s. per foot. Plan on view, and full particulars may be obtained on application to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, Ashlone-place, adjoining St. Barnabas' Church, Parramatta-street; two frontages and good depths. Price £2 10s. per foot. F. E. RISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FOR SALE, in the City, a well-built four-roomed stone COTTAGE, slated roof, water laid on; convenient to the Railway Station; to be sold a bargain. C. H. ROOKE, 79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR SALE, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, One Brick-built HOUSE, with verandah and balcony, containing 7 rooms, and out-offices, large yard, paved, water laid on; also Brick HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, &c., at the rear of the above. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, &c., opposite the Royal Hotel.

PETERSHAM.—For SALE, a splendid BUILDING SITE, situate at the corner of Victoria-street and the New Canterbury Road, and immediately opposite the residence of John Russell Jones, Esq., commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. F. E. RISHWORTH, opposite the Royal Hotel.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, SYDNEY.—To be SOLD by private contract, the most eligible BUILDING SITE in the City, immediately opposite the private Domain, having a frontage of 30 feet to Macquarie-street, by a depth of 102 feet 8 inches to a lane in the rear, and adjoining the residence of William Macleay, Esq., M.P. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.—Several first class properties, of large and small extent, for SALE by HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE.—The Estate of GLANMIRE, near Bathurst, belonging to Sir William Verner, Bart.

This val

SALES BY AUCTION.

Java Produce.

Entire Cargo of the Leonidas, Jewell, from Batavia.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale of
Java White Crystal Sugar
Ditto Counter ditto
Brown Ration
Picked Coffee
Mill-dressed White Table Rice
Black Pepper
White ditto
Nutmegs.

The sugars are mostly of the finer sorts, similar to the samples per Colenist, so much appreciated by the trade. They are packed in small, strong, and handy bags, making them very suitable for family use, or transmission to the interior.

The coffee is a picked sample, being what is known in Batavia as West India prepared, and considered equal to the well-known coffee grown in the Island of Jamaica, where, in fact, the seed was obtained. As the quantity is, unfortunately, but small, those who wish to obtain a really first-class coffee must not neglect this chance.

The rice is a beautiful Carolina-dressed white table quality, and is also packed in small bags.

The whole cargo for sale, without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by J. A. Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Leonidas, from Batavia,
PP— 29 tons white crystal sugar
P— 40 ditto rich grainy ditto ditto
BS— 3 ditto ditto yellow ditto
S— 5 ditto ditto ditto
TE— 8 ditto ditto ditto
EA— 8 ditto fine yellow counters
TE— 3 ditto ditto ditto
BT— 3 ditto ditto ditto
A— 3 ditto grainy ditto
TC— 9 ditto ditto brown ditto
TD— 3 ditto ditto ditto
TG— 7 ditto ditto ditto
TJ— 15 ditto fine bold grain counter
TR—1700 small bags mill-dressed white table rice, each 50 lbs.
W— 259 ditto ditto ditto
W— 160 bags West India prepared coffee
C— 68 ditto ditto ditto ditto
P— 58 ditto white pepper
P— 143 ditto black ditto
LP— 15 ditto ditto ditto
N— 20 cases fine Sintenzorg nutmegs
M— 4 ditto mace
300 bundles Bengermassing rattans.
Samples of the cargo will be on view at the Rooms of the Brokers, 362, George-street, on morning of sale.
Terms at sale.

Whybrow's Oil Stores.

Well-assorted Shipment from the old and favourite manufacturer.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Bottled Fruits
Salad Oil
Pickles.
Just landed ex Northfleet.
For sale without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Northfleet,
50 cases Whybrow's bottled fruits, 2 dozen
50 cases ditto pint pickles, 3 dozen
25 cases half-pint ditto salad oil, 6 dozen
20 cases pint ditto ditto, 4 dozen
10 cases quart ditto ditto, 2 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Hill and Co., late Hill and Ledger.

Bottled Fruit
Salad Oil
Pickles
Sauces
Quart Vinegar.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Important to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Ex William Duthie.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 cases Hill and Ledger's pint pickles
25 ditto ditto bottled fruits
25 ditto ditto quart salad oil
50 ditto ditto half-pint ditto
50 ditto ditto pint ditto
25 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
50 ditto ditto quart ditto
50 ditto ditto West India pickles
50 ditto ditto Worcestershire sauce
50 ditto ditto ½-lb. curry powder
50 ditto ditto half-pint capers
50 ditto ditto 1-lb. tins assorted jams.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.
Full and Light Weight.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
200 boxes sperm candles, full weights
250 ditto ditto ditto, light ditto.
Terms at sale.

Saltpetre.
Druggists, Beef Curers, Butchers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
20 barrels refined saltpetre, each 112 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Spices.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Cloves
Jamaica Ginger
Pimento.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
9 mats cloves
9 barrels bleached Jamaica ginger
10 bags pimento.
Terms at sale.

Salad Oil.
Pints and half-pints, cut decanters.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
Crosse Morton's pint salad oil, each 2 dozen decanters
Do. half-pint, 3 dozen ditto
Mrs Coward's, pint ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Sperm Candles.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Patent Belmont Sperms.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,
1000 boxes Price's patent belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Robert Town Timber
Ditto Palings
Ditto Shingles
Ditto Battens
Ditto Staves.
Entire Cargo of the Brig Foam.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.
On Market Wharf.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 13th instant, at 2,
Ex Foam,
1 feet full cut-hardwood timber—3 x 3, 4 x 2, 6 x 2, 7 x 2, 7 x 3, 4 x 3, 5 x 3, 6 x 3, 7 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 4 x 4, 5 x 4, 6 x 4, 7 x 4, 6 x 5, 6 x 6.
Full-cut hardwood shingles
box palings, 5 feet
bread box ditto, 6 feet
full-cut battens, 6446 feet
market ditto, 8374 feet.
STAVES.
best wattle staves, 5 feet
ditto ditto, 4 feet 4
ditto ditto, 4 feet
ditto ditto, 2 feet 8.
bales pressed cotton hay.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Royal Snowdrop Crystals
Fine White Counter
Ditto Yellow ditto
Best Brown Ration.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

Important to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
1200 bags Mauritius sugar
This parcel comprises many very superior samples of crystals, counter, and rations. Samples will be on view morning of sale, and the attendance of the trade is particularly invited.
Terms at sale.

Fine Salt.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 tons Liverpool fine salt, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Elemo Raisins
Patras Currants
Jordan Almonds
Normandy Pippins.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
For Positive Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Maha Rance,
56 barrels new Patras currants
25 cases ditto ditto
20 boxes new Jordan almonds
20 baskets Normandy pippins
100 boxes picked Elemo raisins
100 ditto new Muscatel ditto
20 barrels Barcelona nuts.
Terms at sale.

White Pepper
Cassia
Jamaica Ginger
Sulphate Copper
Canary Seed.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
60 bags white pepper
2 chests cassia
5 barrels bleached ginger
10 kegs sulphate copper
10 ditto canary seed.
Terms at sale.

Round Plaid Vestas
Japanned Ditto.

THIS DAY.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cases Letchford's round plaid vestas, each 10 gross
10 ditto japanned ditto, 50, 100, 150's
5 ditto ditto 500
3 ditto ditto 1000.
Terms at sale.

Corks
Bungs.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 bales ale, wine, and soda corks
5 ditto assorted bungs.
Terms at sale.

Congou.

THIS DAY.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Etterick,
200 boxes congou, No. 93.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

37 Cases Feast's Quart Pickles
15 ditto Liquorice
36 ditto Wallis and Drysdales ½lb. Mustard
25 ditto Worcslh. ditto.
20 ditto Assorted ditto
2 Casks Split Peas.

Without reserve, to close accounts.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
The above.
Terms at sale.

Mustard.
Just landed ex Jason.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
60 cases Durham mustard, 6-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, ½-lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, 1-lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
Good assortment and sizes.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
5 cases Huntley and Palmer's celebrated Reading biscuits, assorted—mixed, dessert, cracknell, Osborne, ginger nuts, medium, Victoria, picnic, machine, queen's, fingers, sizes No. 1 and 2.
Terms at sale.

Salt.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
25 casks Burnetsed's royal British table salt.
Terms at sale.

Blacking.
Day and Martin's Real Japan Blacking.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

A Guaranteed Parcel, now landing ex William Duthie.
For Sale without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 casks Day and Martin's japan blacking, B size
10 ditto ditto ditto, C size.
Terms at sale.

Adelaide Flour.

On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.
Ex ——— from Adelaide.

THIS DAY.
First lot to be offered.

To Millers, Bakers, Flour Dealers, and others.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
4 bags Duffield's superfine flour
10 ditto Magarey's ditto ditto
25 ditto Hart's ditto ditto
13 ditto Dunn's ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Duguid, Coal Merchant, &c.
By Order of Mr. F. S. Humphery, Official Assignee.
On the Premises known as Duguid's Wharf, Miller's Point.
Without Reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. F. T. Humphery to sell by auction, on the Premises, Duguid's Wharf, Miller's Point, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
In the insolvent estate of Mr. John Duguid,
The unexpired term of lease of the wharf and premises, with the good-will, stock-in-trade, weighing machine, scales, weights, portable weighbridge, horses, drays, harness, office furniture, and sundries.
2 steam engines, with benches, saws, &c., in complete working order.
Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—In consequence of the large number of lots to be offered THIS DAY, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., the sale will commence punctually at 11. A full attendance of the trade at that hour will be esteemed a favour.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

Belfast Bacon.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Northfleet,
20 cases Compton's prime bacon
Terms at sale.

Cape Raisins
Cape Apricots.

Ex Neptune, steamer, from Cape Town.

THIS DAY.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Neptune,
250 boxes new Cape raisins
100 ditto ditto ditto apricots.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Cheese.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

To Provision Dealers, Grocers, and others.
For Sale without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
243 colonial cheese.
Terms at sale.

Railway Plant.
To Contractors, Builders, Engineers, and others.

For Sale by Auction, on a day to be named early in August.

In the assigned estate of John White and Co.
By order of the Trustees.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the assigned estate of John White and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on an early day in August (3rd or 4th), at 11 o'clock,
The following extensive and valuable plant now lying at Clarence River Heads, having been lately employed in the construction of the breakwater and river dyke, viz.,
40 tons, more or less, iron rails, with sleepers, &c., complete, as now laid down to the quarries
12 heavy stone trucks
10 heavy box waggons
3 heavy side tip ditto
1 10-ton crane, complete
1 7-ton ditto, ditto
1 4-ton ditto, ditto
3 powerful double-purchase crab winches
1 ditto single ditto
36 large scaffold and barrow planks
2 large 10-ton trucks, complete, nearly new, having been lately purchased in Sydney at a cost of £150
4 pairs large shear legs, with half a ton of [illegible] inch Manilla hawsers
4 tons (more or less) large sling chains
1 differential pulley tackle, 3 tons complete
1 ditto ditto, 1 ditto
2 large screw jacks (brass bushed)
10 gin wheels
21 large single, double, and treble iron blocks
2 tons (more or less) cast steel drills
3 ditto (ditto) iron crowbars
1 blacksmith's shop, fitted with two forges and complete sets of tools.

The auctioneers invite tenders for the above plant, either in one lot or separately, to be addressed to them, at their Rooms, 362, George-street. Should no eligible tender be received, the whole will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, as above notified.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Under a Bill of Sale, and Peremptory Sale of two Assignments, now ordered to be closed.
For Unreserved Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 13th July, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
A quantity of household furniture, which has been stored for about six weeks, and now ordered for peremptory sale, comprising sideboards, drawing-room suites, wardrobes, piano, chiffoniéres, loo tables, telescope dining tables, marble washstands and dressing tops and brass bedsteads, sofas, couches, pier glasses, 12 x 8; pictures, ornaments, iron safes, stoves, china, plate, chests of drawers, crockery, &c.
Terms, cash: No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1864.

Joshua Joseph and Son's Boots.
Just landed ex Northfleet.

Highly important
To Boot and Shoemakers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
60 trunks Joshua Joseph and Son's boots, just landed ex Northfleet, comprising an excellent assortment, viz.—
French cashmere S.S. boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto Ch., ditto
Ditto ditto Ch., ditto
Ditto ditto Ch., ditto
Grained morocco S.S. boots, Ch., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, &c., &c.
The above are a choice parcel of goods, and worthy the attention of the trade and others. No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th July, 1864.

DAMAGED NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
DAMAGED NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
DAMAGED NEGROHEAD TOBACCO

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Maha Rance.
Brand—Black Bird.
By Order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Shippers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell, at their Bonded Stores, Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY, 14th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Maha Rance, Ritson, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
W.C.X ½—8, 81, 83, 85, 87, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100—
13 quarter-tierces M&W Blackbird, sound.
W.C.X ½—84, 86, 89—
3 quarter-tierces ditto, much damaged.
W.C.X ½—88, 91, 94, 99—
4 quarter-tierces ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 15th July, 1864.

Highly Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of
Kerosene Lamps
Ditto Chandeliers
Ditto Chimneys
Ditto Globes
Ditto Wicks, &c.

To Furnishing Ironmongers
To Lamp Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above, just landed, Edward Ranekon from New York,
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 19th July, 1864.

Salt's Burton Bottled Ale.
Salt's Burton B ttled Ale.
Salt's Burton Bottled Ale.

Just landed in excellent condition.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 19th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
136 casks Salt's Burton bottled ale.
Terms at sale.

Maguire's American Mining Boots.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 packages of Maguire's mining boots, comprising Nugget, Fremont, Hungarian, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 14th July, 1864.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH TOBACCO
NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH TOBACCO
NEGROHEAD and CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
By order of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Shippers
To Country Storekeepers, and
The Trade generally.

Comprising
NEGROHEAD.
Barratt's Anchor, Lion, Black Bird, &c.
CAVENDISH.
Lorillard's 10's, Spring Time, 4lbs., Little Sunshade, Western Belle, Diamond, &c.
*** Without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell, at their Bonded Stores, Towns' Wharf, on THURSDAY, 14th July, 1864, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The undermentioned parcels of tobacco, viz.—
NEGROHEAD.
O over 991,
5 half-tierces Barratt's Anchor brand twist tobacco.
L over 997,
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
E over 985,
4 ditto Lion ditto.
M 982—10 quarter-tierces Black Bird ditto.
C 976—10 ditto Black Prince ditto.
CAVENDISH.
B 985—10 cases Little Sun Shade, ¼-lbs.
10 ditto Spring Time, ditto.
D 997—10 ditto Western Belle, ditto.
Z 969—75 three-quarter boxes, 10's, Diamond.
K 931—39 ditto, ditto, Lorrillards.
C 997—35 ditto, 14's, ditto.
*** The auctioneer particularly invites the attention of buyers to the above important sale of negrohead and cavendish tobaccos.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas, ex Berenguria.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Merchants, Grocers, Speculators, and others.
The above teas were withdrawn from sale yesterday, in order that the trade and other buyers may become acquainted with the news from China per the Madras before they are disposed of. The sale will take place on TUESDAY, 26th instant, when the entire balance of the cargo will be sold unreservedly, to close accounts. In the meantime, intending purchasers are invited to inspect the teas, and obtain samples for liquoring.
W. DEAN, Auctioneer.
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Timber.
Most Important to Ship Builders, Timber Merchants, Boat Builders, Cabinetmakers, and others.

Finest Moulmein Teak,
Square or Baulk Timber, Planks, and Boards.
The Cargo of the Alexander Baring, from Moulmein.
The first shipment of the celebrated Moulmein Teak ever imported to Sydney.
For Sale by Auction, at Campbell's Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from W. H. Eldred, Esq., to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, 13th July, at 12 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of picked teak timber, ex Alexander Baring, from Moulmein, comprising
SQUARE OR BAULK TIMBER.
530 pieces, various sizes, from 12 x 10 to 30 x 26, lengths from 20 to 51 feet.
PLANKS.
40 pieces, 4, 5, 6, and 8 inch x 12 to 21 inches wide, 22 to 30 feet long
36 ditto, 2 inch, 10 to 12 inches wide
BOARDS.
166 pieces 1 inch, 12 inches wide
279 ditto 1 ditto, 10 ditto ditto
105 ditto ½ ditto, 8 ditto ditto
778 ditto ½ ditto, 9 ditto ditto.
The sale of this choice shipment of Moulmein teak timber should command the attention of shipowners, timber merchants, coach builders, cabinet makers, and all persons requiring a really sound durable wood, it is needless to enlarge upon the many desirable qualities it possesses, as although teak timber has hitherto rarely been brought into this market, it is universally known and esteemed as one of the most valuable descriptions of wood in use, the "Moulmein teak" is especially in favour in Europe and in the Indian markets. It is light, easily worked, very durable, and possesses the rare quality of being impervious to corrosion from rust. The present shipment is the first parcel of Moulmein teak due regard to the requirements of this market, and special care that none but timber of the best quality should be shipped. The sale being unreserved, offers to ship builders and others an opportunity of purchasing such as is seldom to be met with, and which it would be unwise to neglect.
Terms at sale.

Barrett's Genuine Negrohead Tobacco.
To Speculators, Shippers, Storekeepers, Tobacconists, Country Buyers, and others.
40 half-tierces Barrett's Genuine Negrohead Tobacco.

Unreserved Auction Sale at Gilchrist's Bond, by order of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

☞ Unavoidably postponed in consequence of the Tobacco not being landed, till
FRIDAY, 15th July.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at Gilchrist's Bond, on FRIDAY, 15th July,
40 half-tierces Barrett's genuine tobacco.
It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and to remove at once any doubt that might be entertained as to its genuineness, it is only necessary to state that Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., will guarantee its being the real "Barrett's" of their own importation. The samples are very superior, and are open for inspection at the Rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unreserved Auction Sale of
Wines
Spirits
Beers, &c.

On FRIDAY, 15th July.

To close accounts for the Mail.
*** No goods will be offered on this occasion unless for bona fide unreserved sale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Shippers, &c.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 15th July,
Numerous valuable parcels of wines, spirits, and beers in draught and bottle.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Extensive Auction Sale.

MONDAY, 18th July.

Bostock's, Hardensohn, and Turner, Brothers, and Hyde's manufacture.
Ex Jason.
Just landed.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 18th July, at 11 o'clock,
133 packages seasonable boots and shoes, as above.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, July 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Fancy Goods
Cabinet Wares
Saddlery
Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Jewellers and others.
Choice Shipment of Marble Clocks
Just landed ex Northfleet.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases of very handsome marble clocks.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

On THURSDAY, July 14th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
At the old Bank of Australasia.

To Architects, Surveyors, and others.
Office Desks and Pigeon Holes
Copying Press and Stand
Office Tables, with drawers
Library Table and Chair
Bookcases, Maps
Theodolite and Stand, Level
Surveyor's Instruments and Books
Oilcloth, Cocoanut Fibre, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Surveyor's implements, office desks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Usual Unreserved Sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
145 Packages, just landed ex Neptune, and Hindostan.

Important to
The Boot and Shoe Trade
Country Buyers
Shippers, and others.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 14th July.

NE COLLIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
145 packages of seasonable boots and shoes, consisting of
Enamelled, grain, and nugget napoleons
Calf B. S. boots, memel and kid tops, bevels, mid. sub. and clumps
Wellingtons and short ditto ditto
Men's calf bluchers
Youths' and boys' B.S. boots and bluchers
Ladies' bronze and black kid boots
B.S. pps. and welts, M.H. and S.H.
Cashmere and cloth ditto ditto
Cordovan ditto ditto, 3-8, 1-2, 10-13, 6 9
Children's, in great variety
Ladies' goloshes and felt shoes
English calf and kip leather
Colonial ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Calicoes, Blankets, Clothing, &c., just landed ex Jason, and William Duthie.

THURSDAY, 14th, and
FRIDAY, 15th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A seasonable assortment of drapery, calicoes, blankets, clothing, &c.
36 and 38 inch forfars
White calicoes
72-inch grey ditto
36 ditto fine twills
Coloured coburgs
Black alpacas
Mixed ditto
Tartan dresses
Merino half-hose
Crimean shirts
Scotch twilled ditto
White O S ditto
Regatta, W and B
Gaiters and bootees
Coutills stays
Birdseye diaper
Huck towels
Diaper ditto
Welsh flannels
Crimean ditto
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 counterpanes
Terry quilts
Diaper rugs
Waterproof clothing
Inverness capes, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Now Landing from the William Duthie.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 11.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th,
109 trunks new goods
Now landing.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hindostan, Anderson, master, from London.

THURSDAY, 14th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street on THURSDAY, 14th,
F & Co. in diamond, F 3043 outside,
1 bale Scotch twill shirts, damaged.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

On WEDNESDAY next, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

Port and Sherry Wine, in bottle.
Devonshire Cyder, ditto.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wholesale Grocers, Publicans, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, July 13th, at 11 o'clock prompt, viz :—
80 dozen first-class port and sherry wine,
40 ditto Devonshire cyder.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, July 14th, at 12 o'clock.

Land and Household Property.
For imperative Sale.
Town of Smithfield.
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Section No. 20, being a corner allotment of land in the above town, situation and admeasurement as follows, viz. :—2 chains to Neville-street, 5 chains to Justin-street, and 1 chain to Liverpool Road, one and a half acre more or less, having erected thereon a first-class Country Store, 36 feet x 18 feet, with a Butcher's Shop attached; also a Cottage, containing four lofty and spacious rooms. There are also Sheds, Stables, Kitchen and other Outhouses, a Garden, and an abundant supply of water in the driest seasons; the whole of which has been recently let to a highly respectable tenant for a term of 5 years at the rental of £50 per annum.
Title unexceptionable.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 14th, at 12 o'clock sharp,
The above first-class property, being an excellent opportunity for an industrious man of small capital.
N.B.—Photographic views of the above property may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer, where also cards may be had for inspecting it previous to the sale.

Public Notice.
Ornamental Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees, &c., from the well-known Nursery of Mr. M. Magill's, Surry Hills.

On THURSDAY, July 14th,

MR. JOHN SOLOMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street,
A choice and varied collection of the above,
Terms, cash.

To Parties on the look-out for a First-class Roadside Inn.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the Mortgagees, at Mr. David Beatson's, Commercial Hotel, Penrith, on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The lease, good-will, improvements, and the whole of the furniture and effects for carrying on those first-class roadside premises, known as the Springwood Hotel, about twelve miles from Penrith, on the Bathurst Road.
The auctioneer begs to invite the especial attention of bona fide purchasers to the rare advantages offered by this opportunity, and to the fact that it is one of the best roadside inns on the line of traffic between Penrith and Bathurst.
Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply at the Mart, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 13th July.

At the RESIDENCE of CAPTAIN ROUNTREE, Darling-street, Balmain, opposite the road leading to Perdriat's Bay Ferry.
Suite DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

On the Wharf in Waterview Bay,
STEAMBOAT, in course of erection on the stocks
Machinery and Iron
Shipwrights' Engineering Tools, and Sundries.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the residence of Captain Rountree, Darling-street, Balmain, in consequence of his intended departure for New Zealand, THIS DAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above described articles.
Terms, cash.

First-class Yacht ANNIE OGLE,
17 tons register, with ballast, sails, running gear, rigging, complete, as she now lies in WATERVIEW BAY, Balmain.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th July,
The well-known first-class pleasure yacht ANNIE OGLE, the property of Captain Rountree, sold in consequence of his intended departure for New Zealand.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

Preliminary Notice.
DURHAM VILLA and GROUNDS, MORT-STREET, WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
1 ACRE 2 ROODS and 32 PERCHES LAND, WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN, having frontages to SHORT, BAY, and WHARF STREETS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Captain ROUNTREE, in consequence of his intended departure for NEW ZEALAND, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th July,
DURHAM VILLA, MORT-STREET, built of stone, containing verandah, five rooms, attic, kitchen, and laundry.
The grounds comprise about 2 roods and 20 perches, having extensive frontages to MORT, CAMPBELL, and COLLEGE STREETS.
Parties in search of a villa residence in this favourite locality are particularly requested to inspect the above prior to day of sale.
Lot 2.—Block of land, part of the WATERVIEW ESTATE, fronting SHORT, BAY, and WHARF STREETS, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 2 roods and 32 perches.
This valuable block of land is beautifully situated on the high ground overlooking WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.
It will be sold in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

BY ORDER of MORTGAGEE.

BLOCK of LAND and STONE-BUILT HOUSE, JOHN-STREET, PYRMONT.

Title—Residue of 99 years from 1st January, 1856, at a yearly rental of £30.
For particulars apply to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 20th July,
All that valuable block of land, containing 1 rood and 34 perches, more or less, being Lot 42 of the Pyrmont estate, having a frontage of 94 feet 4 inches, more or less, to JOHN-STREET, by a depth of 193 feet, more or less; on which is erected a
STONE-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE,
with brick partitions and slated roof, and presently occupied by the proprietor, Mr. William Isdale, dairyman.

☞ This property is in the market for POSITIVE SALE by order of the mortgagee. It is in a capital position, and worthy the attention of anyone requiring a property of the kind.

RAYMOND TERRACE—4 Valuable Allotments
GEORGE'S RIVER—33 Acre Farm, in the Parish of Holdsworthy
NORTH SHORE—SILEX ESTATE: Allotment No. 10, containing 7 acres 2 roods 12 perches.

Titles, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July,
The following choice freehold properties :—
RAYMOND TERRACE.
1st. ALLOTMENT No. 11 of section 1, at the CORNER of KANGAROO and HENRY CARMICHAEL STREETS, having 148 feet frontage to the former, and 66 feet frontage to the latter street.
2nd. ALLOTMENTS Nos. 18, 19, and 20 of section 1, at the corner of WILLIAM BAYLEY and HENRY CARMICHAEL STREETS, consecutive allotments forming one block, each allotment having 66 feet frontage to Henry Carmichael-street, by a depth of 148 feet. Allotment No. 20 being also a corner allotment.
☞ These allotments are in an excellent position, and well worthy the attention of parties desirous of purchasing in this very flourishing township.
GEORGE'S RIVER, PARISH OF HOLDSWORTHY.
33 ACRE FARM, on the right bank of George's River, nearly opposite to GEORGE'S HALL, the property of David Johnston, Esq., and is bounded on one side by Gordon's 50 acres, and on the other by Williams' 100 acres. It has a considerable river frontage.
NORTH SHORE—SILEX ESTATE.
ALLOTMENT No. 10 of the subdivision of this estate, containing 7 acres 2 roods 12 perches, fronting Princes [illegible]
☞ The proprietor of the above properties being about from the colony, and desirous of closing all matters in connection therewith, they are now in the market for bona fide sale.

York-street, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

☞ On FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Widow of the late Mr. A. B. Davis to sell, at her residence, York-street, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of the household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Beautiful Country Residence in the proximity of the Town of Bathurst

CROAKER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, by order of the Mortgagee, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Rooms, in William-street, Bathurst,
All that handsome and convenient private residence, known as Littlebourne, situate 3¼ miles from the town of Bathurst.
The land contains 20 acres, subdivided into shrubbery, garden, and three paddocks.
The building comprises large drawing-room, large dining-room, nine bedrooms, large lumber store, pantry, larger outer store, cellar, milk room, kitchen, laundry, servants' rooms, stable and coachhouse, harness room, large barn, stockyard, and every convenience requisite in a complete establishment.
The shrubbery and garden comprise about five acres, tastefully laid out and stocked with a great variety of choice trees.
The wine produced from the vineyard is pronounced by competent judges to be second to none in the colony; the soil and aspect being most eligible for the vine.
Terms, easy, at sale.
The auctioneers beg to call the attention of persons on the look out for a first-class private residence and vineyard in the immediate vicinity of the western metropolis, as an opportunity like the present may not occur for years.
Cards to view on application to the auctioneers.
Day of sale—TUESDAY, 26th July, 1864.

THURSDAY, July 21.

To the Commissioners of the Ports and Harbours of the various colonies in Australia, Shipowners, Shipping Agents, Lighter Agents, Insurance Companies, Speculators, and others interested in the shipping interest of the colonies.

JAMES LAWRENCE will sell

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs' duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£338 4 5
Gin	...	...	...	86 17 6
Whisky	...	...	...	64 18 4
Rum	...	...	...	735 14 0
All other spirits	...	...	...	27 6 0
Wine	...	...	...	93 16 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	...	...	...	41 13 4
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	209 14 0
Cigars	...	...	...	34 15 0
Tea	...	...	...	79 10 0
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	46 14 8
Sugar, unrefined	...	...	...	1 10 0
Bonding warehouse duty	...	...	...	8 0 0
Pilotage	...	...	...	28 9 0
Dues	...	...	...	5 0 0
Total	...	...	...	1641 2 5

In our commercial news per Madras yesterday we omitted exports of tobacco for the month of May:—From London to Melbourne, 230,090 lbs.; to Sydney, 124,216 lbs. From America to Australia, 170,081 lbs.

The first half-yearly generel meeting of the shareholders of the City Bank was held to-day, in the Chamber of Commerce, at noon. The gross profits for the half-year, less interest and exchange paid, amounted to £11,161 6s. 11d. After paying current expenses, 5 per cent. cost of repairs and alterations to bank premises, preliminary expenses, rebate on bills current at 30th of June, and interest accrued on fixed deposits, the sum of £560 was set aside for the commencement of a reserve fund, and a balance of £625 2s. 11d. was left to credit of profit and loss account. Considering the short period that has elapsed since the bank was established, the report was considered very satisfactory, and was adopted unanimously.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held to-morrow (this day), at noon.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company will be held to morrow (this day), at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of considering an agreement entered into between Dr. Mitchell and the directors; and at twelve o'clock the half-yearly general meeting will be held.

A special general meeting of proprietors in the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company was held to-day at the Exchange. The chairman—Mr. D. L. Waugh—stated that the first portion of the resolution passed at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Company—proposing the reduction of the shares from £5 to £4—was considered by the directors not to be in accordance with the deed of settlement; a motion was then made and carried disapproving of the resolution. After some discussion, the following resolution was submitted and agreed to:—"That it having been certified by the auditors of the company that an emergency has arisen which makes a call expedient, the directors be hereby authorised to make a call to an amount not exceeding £1 per share, in such proportions and at such times as they may consider expedient." It was stated that a call would not be made before October next.

A comparative statement of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony of New South Wales, and of the special funds paid into the Treasury at Sydney, during the quarters ended 30th June, 1863, and 30th June, 1864, respectively, shewing the increase and decrease under each head thereof, is published in to-day's *Gazette*.

From this statement we find that the total revenue proper for the quarter ended 30th June amounted to £337,511 15s. 6d.; for the corresponding quarter of 1863 the receipts reached £450,978 6s. 2d. There is therefore a decrease in the quarter of £113,466 10s. 8d., or 25 per cent. The heads of revenue which show a decrease are the Customs duty on spirits distilled in the colony, gold, land revenue, licenses, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts. Those which show an increase are Mint receipts, postage, commission on money orders, railways, electric telegraph receipts.

The decrease in the quarter's revenue is chiefly owing to the falling off-in the Customs: the decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1863 being £93,859, or nearly 42 per cent., and on duty on spirits distilled in the colony there is a decrease of £21,315 or 83 per cent.

The gold revenue shows a decrease of £2303, but on the Mint receipts there is an increase of £2810, in consequence of large quantities of gold having been sent here from Victoria and New Zealand for coinage.

The land revenue shows a decrease of £4441; the receipts for the quarter ended 30th of June, 1864, being £42,516, against £46,956 for 1863.

The postage receipts exhibit an increase of £2511, and the commission on money orders an increase of £227.

Under the head of licenses there is a decrease of £1631, but from fees of office there is a small increase of £31, and from fines and forfeitures a decrease of £593.

The amount of rents exclusive of land exceeds the corresponding quarter of 1863 by £585.

The receipts from railways show a satisfactory increase of £2455, or 13 per cent., but from the electric telegraph receipts there is only the paltry increase of £15.

From pilotage rates and harbour dues there is an increase on the quarter of £1544, and from tonnage dues, Newcastle, an increase of £539.

The rates under the Chinese Act amount, for the second quarter of 1864, to £70, against £60 for 1863.

Under the head of miscellaneous receipts there is a decrease of £700.

We notice in this return a new entry, viz., the proceeds of sale of Treasury bills applied in payment of service of 1863 and previous years, under Act 27 Vic. No. 8, £204,907 19s. 11d., and this sum is carried out by itself as a decrease.

Under the head of special receipts, there is an increase of £20,431 3s.; the receipts for the quarter ended the 30th of June, 1864, being £35,105 15s. 11d. against £14,674 12s. 11d. for 1863.

For the first quarter of the year 1864 the total revenue proper was £290,305, and this together with £337,511, the receipts for the quarter ended the 30th June, will make the revenue for the half-year amount to £627,816. For the same period of 1863, the revenue reached £788,016. The decrease in the half-year is, therefore, £160,200, or 20½ per cent.

Mr. W. Dean held to-day, at his warehouse, an important sale of sugars, teas, tobacco, &c., which drew a large attendance. For sugars there was good competition, and about 1000 bags damaged were sold at very full rates, considering the condition. A few parcels of sound sugars were also sold at an advance of 20s. to 30s. per ton, but the balance were withdrawn, as the rates obtained did not come up to the anticipations of the importers. The whole of the teas were withdrawn on account of the news per Madras. The tobacco attracted considerable attention, but only a portion of the Barratt's anchor was sold, holders were not anxious to sell, and the balance, with other parcels of tobacco, was held for higher prices than were offered.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of MICHAEL HOGAN, Esq., deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Goulburn-street East, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. No circulars will be issued. JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of JOSEPH MILLER, jun. are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed daughter GRACE, to move from his residence, 567, George-street, WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM ROPE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife, SUSAN, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; the procession to move from his residence, Johnstreet, Upper Paddington, at half-past two o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock; to move from his late residence, Wimbledon Hall, Bourke-street, to St. Michael's Church, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street, and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received up to 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, July 15th, for the supply of 100 Tons of good hard BALLAST, to be delivered in Station-street, Enmore Ward. For further particulars inquire at the Chambers, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. By order of the Chairman,

W. H. MACKAY, Council Chambers.

Council Chambers, Newtown Road, July 12.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—TENDERS will be received at this office up to WEDNESDAY next, the 13th day of July instant, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons River Stone for the further repair of Church-street.

Specification and sample of stone can be seen and form of tender obtained on application at the Council Chambers, Marsden street.

JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 8th July.

TO GRAZIERS.—TENDERS for Grazing the University Paddocks will be received up to the 12th inst.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited for the performance of a quantity of FLAGGING, at per foot. LEWIS MAHON, 44, Palmer-street.

BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders wanted for Brickwork of a House. Apply to BRIEARS, 3, Lower Fort-street.

BALANCE SHEET, shewing the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Municipal Council of MARRICKVILLE, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1864.

REVENUE.

January 1, 1864.					
To balance at Commercial Bank ..	£97	14	11		
Ditto Bank of New South Wales	30	6	9		
Cash in clerk's hands	6	2	0		
Stores on hand	1	11	0		
				£135	14 8
Government endowment for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863				205	17 3
Cash credit in the Bank of New South Wales granted by the Government for the road from Newtown Road to Undercliff Road	75	0	0		
Ditto for the road from Newtown Road via Enmore and Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road	150	0	0		
Ditto for the road from western boundary of the municipality of Newtown, along the northern boundary of the Marrickville municipality (new Canterbury Road)....	30	0	0		
				255	0 0
Temporary loan				62	0 0
Arrears of rates for the half-year ending 2nd February, 1863..	0	6	3		
Ditto ditto, 2nd August, 1863..	1	7	0		
Ditto ditto, 1st February, 1864.	3	0	3		
Rates for the half-year ending 1st August, 1864	167	11	5		
				172	4 11
				£830	16 10

EXPENDITURE.

By Addison Road improvements ..	£122	2	3		
Enmore ditto ditto	103	2	0		
Gannon's ditto ditto	61	17	6		
Cook's River New ditto ditto ..	50	16	6		
Mack's ditto ditto	50	6	0		
Illawarra ditto ditto	9	6	0		
Brick Kiln ditto ditto	4	3	6		
Stanmore ditto ditto	2	2	0		
Union Bridge ditto ditto	8	10	0		
Wemyss-street ditto	17	16	6		
Emily-street ditto	0	6	0		
				439	8 3
SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
Salary of council clerk	62	0	0		
Rent of council chambers.....	7	10	0		
Advertising	5	12	3		
Stationery	4	11	6		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	8	19	1		
				88	18 10
Balance at Commercial Bank	22	18	6		
Ditto Bank of New South Wales..	200	0	0		
Ditto cash in clerk's hands	2	11	6		
Ditto stores on hand	0	5	0		
				302	9 9
				£830	16 10

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL JONES, Chairman.

We certify that all the books of account, and vouchers or other documents in support thereof, in possession of the Municipal Council of Marrickville, have been exhibited to us, and that the foregoing statement corresponds with the aforesaid books of account and vouchers or other documents,

(Signed) JAMES WALKER, G. KILMINSTER, } Auditors.
GEORGE PILE, Jun., Council Clerk.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are now holding a SALE of the whole of their STOCK of FIRST-CLASS WINTER GOODS.

On THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, numerous special lots will be presented to purchasers at CLEARING PRICES.

ALL WINTER GOODS are marked for IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, at HARDIE and BUZACOTT'S SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, will be sold QUANTITIES of
Black cloth circular mantles, at 4s 11d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 5s 11d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 6s 9d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 7s 11d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 8s 9d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 9s 6d
Black cloth circular mantles, at 10s 9d
Rich cloth mantles in every variety
Ripple cloth mantles and jacquettes
Diagonal cloth mantles and jacquettes
Tufted cloth mantles and jacquettes
Sattara cloth mantles and jacquettes
Melton cloth mantles and jacquettes
Humboldt cloth mantles and jacquettes
Cuir cloth mantles and jacquettes
Scarlet cloth mantles and jacquettes
Tartan cloth mantles and jacquettes
Velvet cloth mantles and jacquettes
French plaid cloth mantles and jacquettes
Shepherds' CHECK CLOTH MANTLES.
ELABORATELY TRIMMED and elegantly ornamented cloth mantles, at clearing prices.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are determined to sell the whole of their costly stock of mantles and jacquettes for cash prior to stock taking.

Bright black silk mantles, at 8s 11d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of hundreds of
Ladies' white straw hats, at 9d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of hundreds of
Ladies' straw hats, at 1s.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of
Hundreds of straw hats, at 1s 3d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of hundreds of
Ladies' black straw hats, new shapes, at 18d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of
Ladies' trimmed hats, at 4s 6d, 5s 6d, and 6s 9d.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of
New millinery bonnets at half price.

At HARDIE and BUZACOTT'S SALE can be seen, this day, Wednesday, quantities of
Rich flower wreaths, at 2s 6d
Rich flower wreaths, at 3s 6d
Rich flower wreaths, at 4s
Magnificent flower wreaths, at 4s 6d

ALL FRESH GOODS, and generally sold at prices ranging from 10s 6d to 35s.

The above wreaths are selling rapidly, and as there are only a few hundred of them remaining ladies are invited to purchase them immediately.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are offering, at their sale, a stock of
Ladies' workboxes, beautifully inlaid, at 7s 11d
Large size ditto, at 8s 11d

HARDIE and BUZACOTT are disposing of ladies' linen collars, at one shilling per dozen.

The ABOVE LOTS will be placed prominently forward this day, and as we adhere to our principle of marking every article in plain figures, ladies can select for themselves from among these extraordinary bargains.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT, 357, George-street, Sydney.

NOW READY.—NEW RULES of the Australian Jockey Club. BELL'S LIFE Office.

NOW READY.—NEW RULES of the Australian Jockey Club. BELL'S LIFE Office.

NOW READY.—NEW RULES of the Australian Jockey Club. BELL'S LIFE Office.

PRODUCE RACES.
To be run in the SPRING of 1867.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sov. each h. ft., 2½ sovs. only if declared by the first Thursday after the AUTUMN MEETING of 1866, added to 100 sovs. given by the A. J. C. for THEN 3 yrs, produce of all mares in the Australian colonies now covered, and nominated as under:—Colts, 8 st. 7 lb.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lb.; the winner of the A. J. C. Produce, or Derby Stakes, 5 lb., of the Champagne Stakes, 3 lb., of any two of them 7 lbs., extra; 1½ mile. Second horse 10 and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize to be deducted therefrom. Entrance 1 sov., to close on the LAST Friday in July, and be paid and the MARE and HORSE by which covered named on or before that date. THE FOALS named and described on or before the FIRST Thursday after the AUTUMN MEETING of 1865. The STAKES and FORFEITS paid by 10 a.m. on the day of the race. Should, however, a mare drop a DEAD foal—the Hon. Sec. being notified thereof within fourteen days thereafter—or prove BARREN, the nomination will become VOID, in which case neither stakes nor forfeits have to be paid.

To be run in the AUTUMN of 1868.

RENEWAL of the AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (SIRES) PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs. each h. ft., 2½ sovs. only if declared by the first Thursday after the AUTUMN MEETING of 1867, added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each from the OWNERS of thoroughbred STALLIONS, entered as under and 100 sovs given by the A. J.C. for THEN 2 years, the produce of stallions subscribing. 8 st. 4 lb. No allowance to mares or geldings. Maidens having started twice allowed 3 lb. 1 mile. Second horse 10 and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom. Entrance, 1 sov., to close on the FIRST Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1866, and be paid and the FOALS named and described on or before that date. The STAKES and FORFEITS to be paid by 10 a.m. on the day of the race. SIRES must be nominated to the Hon. Sec. on or before the FIRST Tuesday after the SPRING meeting (13th September, 1864), and each nomination accompanied by a promissory note, made by the owner or his attorney, for £20, payable on the 1st March, 1868, to the order of the undersigned, from whom blank forms for the same can be had on application.

BUCHAN THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. Australian Jockey Club.

Bligh-street, Sydney, 9th June, 1864.

TWO-YEARS' STAKES,
To be run in the AUTUMN of 1865.

The AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB TWO-YEARS' STAKES of 10 sovereigns each h ft. added to 100 sovereigns given by the A. J. C. for foals dropped between the 1st August, 1862, and 31st July, 1863, both inclusive, 8st. 7lbs; fillies and geldings allowed 3lbs. 1 mile. Second horse 10 and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom. To close the name on the LAST FRIDAY in JULY, the FORFEITS to be paid at the closing of the general entry for the Autumn Meeting of 1865, and BALANCE OF STAKES previous to starting.

BUCHAN THOMSON,
Hon. Sec. Australian Jockey Club.

Bligh-street, Sydney, 9th June, 1864.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The Treasurer of the above institution acknowledges with thanks the donation of £100 to the funds of the institution, from W. NASH, Esq. W. HANSON, Treasurer.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Glebe Point. Principal—The Rev. JOHN PENDRILL, M.A., (Late of St. John's College, Oxford)

The course of instruction pursued in this school comprises the usual branches of a classical, liberal, and useful education.

The pupils, however, are not all required to follow indiscriminately the same studies, but are classified under three general divisions—the Classical, the Modern, and the Junior Divisions—each having, to a certain extent, its own special studies.

In the Classical Division, the course of instruction is intended chiefly as a preparation for the University and Learned Professions, and therefore the pupils in this division are necessarily required to devote a large portion of their time to Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and those other branches of study which form the groundwork of a successful University career.

In the Modern Division, the subjects of instruction are History, Geography, Natural Science, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and English Composition, with Modern Languages, if required. This division is intended to meet the requirements of those who may be obliged to enter on a mercantile career, or other active pursuits at an early age, and are consequently compelled to restrict their studies to the most necessary and essential branches of a useful English education. Pupils in this division are not required to learn Latin or Greek, but an opportunity is given of keeping up any knowledge of these languages which they may have previously acquired.

In the Junior Division, the subjects of study are Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, the elements of History, of Composition, and of Latin.

The school accommodation and domestic arrangements are those of a superior and well conducted establishment.

Prospectuses of terms, &c., forwarded on application.

The VACATION will terminate on SATURDAY, July 16th.

Glebe Point, June 30th, 1864.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Cook's River, removed to Elswick House, Petersham. Head master, Rev. W. SCOTT, M.A. The school will re-open July 21st.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KHAN has engaged a thoroughly competent gentleman as [illegible], who [illegible]. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Tyrringham, Balmain.—Mr. T. J. HARRISON'S SCHOOL will REOPEN after the midwinter holidays, on THURSDAY, 21st July.

CALDER HOUSE.—Studies RESUMED on MONDAY, 18th instant. J. FRED. CASTLE.

DENHAM COURT.—Miss LESTER begs to inform her friends that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 25th July. Terms, twelve guineas per quarter. N.B.—The young ladies can have the benefit of horse exercise.

EDUCATION.—Paddington House.—To suit the convenience of several parents unable to wait till the Michaelmas Quarter the Rev. G. H. STANLEY, M.A., L.L.B., has made arrangements for a previous half-quarter, and will be prepared to receive pupils on MONDAY, August 15th. For prospectus of terms, &c., apply to Rev. Mr. STANLEY, Macquarie-street; or (after August 1st) Paddington House, Point Piper Road, near Sydney.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, Lillingstone, Point Piper Road.—The duties of Miss THOMPSON'S School will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, July 19th. Vacancies for a few Boarders.

EDUCATION.—RIVIERE HOUSE, Piper-street, Woollahra.—First-class ladies' school, conducted by Miss GRIFFIN, assisted by eminent professors. Terms and particulars may be had on application. School will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, 20th July.

EDUCATION.—Devonshire-terrace, William-street.—Select CLASS for Young Gentlemen, conducted by Mr. G. MASEFIELD. Vacancies for Day Pupils; also for one Boarder. DUTIES will be resumed on MONDAY, July 18th.

EDUCATION.—Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives as RESIDENT PUPILS gentlemen attending the University, or preparing for it or for professions, especially those requiring a knowledge of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Having been fortunate enough to obtain the valuable co-operation of J. C. VALENTINE, Esq., late SCHOLAR of St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, Mr. KINLOCH is now enabled to offer to undergraduates, tuition both in classics and mathematics; and to those who do not intend going through a University course a substitute for it.

The MORNING CLASS for Residents, which is open to others also, will meet after vacation on July 17th.

There are now Two Vacancies for resident pupils.

References to the Senate and Professors of the Sydney University.

395, Pitt-street South.

MISS HARRIS will reopen her SCHOOL on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant. 1, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

MR. WOOLLS begs to inform the parents and guardians of his pupils, that his school will re-open on MONDAY next, the 18th instant.

George-street, Parramatta, July 11th.

THE GOULBURN SCHOOL.—
HEAD MASTER:

S. Harborne Belcher, Trinity College, Dublin, late senior Classical Master at New College, Clifton, England, and formerly Assistant-Master at the Bristol Grammar School.

BOARDERS.

Pupils are received as boarders by the Head Master in the school-house, the ample accommodation of which will enable him to ensure every attention being paid to their health and comfort, whilst their moral and religious education will be most carefully regarded.

Terms (payable quarterly in advance):
Boarders, 60 guineas per annum
Day boarders, 25 ditto ditto.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Bishop of Goulburn, Charles Campbell, Esq., Charles Cowper, Esq., J. B. Darvall, Esq., Walter Lamb, Esq., A. H. Richardson, Esq., Rev. W. Ross, Goulburn, and the trustees of the school.

The School will Re-open on MONDAY, 18th July.

THE DUTIES of the Misses TREEVE'S SCHOOL were resumed on Monday, 11th instant. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils. Sunbury House, Cleveland Paddocks.

THE VICTORIA LADIES' COLLEGE.—A LECTURE, in explanation of the principles on which this institution is established, will be delivered at Ormonde House, Paddington, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 3 p.m. by Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE. Those interested in the education of ladies are requested to attend.

IF YOU REQUIRE A GOOD HAIR DYE, try DEEPER'S, Hairdresser, 302, George street. Can be highly recommended for a natural brown or black without staining the skin.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., surgeons, may be consulted on all cases of nervous debility, premature decline, palpitations, impairment of the powers of the mind, and physical incapacity of the body, skin diseases, &c. Patients, consulting by letter, should be minute in stating their cases. Inviolable secrecy maintained. Surgery, 126, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, DENTIST, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of the most natural appearance. Guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Mr. E.'s system embraces all the latest improvements, and does away with all pain to the patient. Teeth stopped, 5s; teeth extracted, 2s 6d. Note the address—the OLD DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

READING and WELLBANK, stationers, booksellers, &c., 365, George-street (late J. R. Clarke's), are prepared to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the regular supply, per Overland Mail, of every description of magazine, reviews, newspapers, and other periodicals published in London or on the Continent of Europe. Terms of subscription and lists can be had on application.

PIANOFORTE and MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 83, Wynyard-square.—A large stock of very superior instruments for SALE, at considerably reduced prices, comprising pianos in the newest and most elegant designs, by S. and P. Erard, of London and Paris; J. Kirkman and Son, Collard and Collard, Broadwood, and other eminent makers, amongst which
The pianos by Auchez, Brothers, being low in price, and of excellent tone and workmanship, are specially recommended
Harmoniums, by Alexandre, of every description, at reduced prices
New Music, comprising all the popular and standard publications of the day, at one third under the published prices.
Roman violin, violoncello, guitar, and harp strings.
W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for HIRE, at PALING'S 83, Wynyard-square

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED, by competent workmen. W. H PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES.—ELVY and CO.'s Warehouse for the Sale of First-class London-made Pianofortes, at Wholesale Prices. 321, George street, Sydney.

NEW SONG.—ONLY OF THEE, LOVE. Second edition in the press. ELVY and CO., George-st.

MUSIC.—Tickling Galop, Stolen Kisses (both with chorus); Great Excitement, Latest Sensation, Harum-scarum, Helter-skelter, Good Night, Good Morning, Night Bell, Harmony, Burlesque, Corricoli, and Dixies Land Galops, 2s. each.

Beautiful Songs: Alice, where art thou? Elly Mavourneen, Fancy waft me, I'm alone; Martha, Martha; There only I love, Go not from me, 1s. 4d., 1s 8d., and 2s. each.

PIANOFORTES, by all the best Makers, for SALE or HIRE, from £26, guaranteed.
ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS in every variety.
All descriptions of Musical Instruments at reduced prices.

ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

EX NORTHFLEET—NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.
Richards' Come where my love lies dreaming, The Great Excitement, Harum-scarum, Europa, and Il Corricolo Galops.
Coote's Celebrated Cure Lancers, The Water Sprite, Sweet Spirit, Mariana, Cornflower, and Kate Kearney Waltzes.

J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' Song Books, single and double volumes. J. H. ANDERSON, 360 George-st.

GREAT REDUCTION in Music, one-third less than published prices. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-st.

PIANOS.—H. MARSHALL, Church hill, and Balmain, Sale or Hire, tuning, repairing, &c.

ENGLISH ALE and PORTER, in small kegs, for family use.

	ALE. 5 gallons.	10 gallons.
Carlisle (Cumberland) pale and light (fine tonic)	22s 6d	40s
Younger's Edinburgh pale India ale	17s 6d	30s

WEST INDIA [illegible], guaranteed
Martell's pale brandy, 50s per case
Martell's dark brandy, 50s ditto
Hennessy's old pale brandy, 50s ditto.
J. B. NORTH, next Bank of New South Wales.

ON SALE, ADELAIDE HAY. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ON SALE, Adelaide HAY. Apply to JAMES MERRIMAN. Grafton Wharf.

DAMAGED CORN, Damaged Corn—Damaged Corn, slightly damaged, 2s. 6d. per bushel. J. CLARK, Market Wharf.

COLONIAL BUGGIES, Waggonettes, Dogcarts, and Vehicles of all kinds. T. MOORE, 203, South Head Road.

MOORE'S celebrated PERAMBULATORS, of all kinds, at reduced prices. South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

DRAUGHT Horse, 5 years old, perfectly quiet and round, 25 cwt. Druitt-street. GIBSON'S Depot.

TIMOR PONY, quiet and sound, £5; Saddle and Bridle, 20s.

HORSE, Springcart, and Harness, £15; Whitechapel Cart and Harness, new, £20. GIBSON'S Depot.

FOR SALE, the Handsomest Saddle HORSE in Sydney, the property of a gentleman, 14½ hands, rising 6 years; has a light airy walk, and can step and go as a horse ought to do; a thorough gentleman's hack. Lowest price—to save trouble—20 guineas. GIBSON'S Depot.

NEAT Town Pony, either for Saddle or Buggy work, £10. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street.

A PARTNER WANTED, with a small capital, who has a thorough knowledge of the coal trade, or an agency business. Address D. M., Post Office.

A BOOKKEEPER by Double Entry, is open to a daily morning ENGAGEMENT. A. B. C., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife require respectable BOARD with Private Sitting Room. Address, stating terms, to MOI, HERALD Office.

A GARDENER wanted. Apply to Mr. F. COHEN, 112, Dowling-street.

AN ENGLISH Young Lady requires an ENGAGEMENT as MUSICAL COMPANION, or to instruct young children; town or country. A. B., 51, William-street.

AN ACTIVE BOY WANTED, at 154, William-street, Woollcomooloo.

BOY WANTED, with good character; bread cart and to assist in bakehouse. 22, South Head Road.

BEES WAX. BEES WAX.—WANTED to purchase 5 tons. W. LARMER, George-street.

COALS.—Wanted, a CARGO from 100 to 200 tons. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR for a country store. Apply D. HOLBORROW, George-street.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, by a Lady, long accustomed to tuition, a SITUATION, as RESIDENT GOVERNESS; the highest references can be given. Address O. B., Post Office, Glebe.

GRAM wanted, for cash. H. R. REID, Clarence-street, Wynyard-square.

HOUSE WANTED, by a medical practitioner, in a central part of the city. Six or seven rooms, with kitchen and stable. For address apply to A. J. WATT and CO., druggists, &c., opposite the Police Office.

HARDWOOD CROOKS and KNEES wanted. JOHN CUTHBERT, Miller's Point.

IMPORTANT GOLD DISCOVERY.—Parties with little capital, willing to join in completing an Expedition to the North, are desired to address BETA, Post Office.

KANGAROO DOGS.—Wanted, to purchase immediately, a couple of good Kangaroo Dogs, dog and bitch preferred. Apply at Cafe Frangais, George-street, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING.

REQUIRED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Nursery GOVERNESS, and to assist in needlework, or as Needlewoman, and to assist in domestic duties; or as Housekeeper, or to attend on an invalid. Address O. A., Post Office, Newcastle; town or country—country preferred.

LOADING, for
Mudgee
Bylstone
Forbes
Tamut
Gundegai
Goulburn.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

LAW.—Common Law, Equity, Conveyancing, or General Managing Clerk.—Advertiser wants an ENGAGEMENT as such. Qualifications and references unexceptionable. Address G. H., General Post Office.

TEAMS WANTED, for
Lochlan
Wellington
Bathurst
Tambaroora
Sofala
Lambing Flat.
JOHN FRAZER and Co.,
97, York-street.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—WANTED, a Man for the country. Apply D. JONES and CO., Cloth Department.

TO WHOLESALE SLOPSELLERS.—An experienced CUTTER is open to a contract for the manufacture of slops on very reasonable terms. Address Y. Z., Mr. Mailer, stationer, George-street.

TO JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—Wanted, for the country, a good THADESMAN; good wages given to a sober steady man. GEORGE MOORE and CO., 163, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Gun-room STEWARD, for H.M.S. Falcon, immediately. Apply personally.

WANTED, Ladies', Gents', Children's Clothing, Boots, all sorts. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-st., nr. Erskine-st.

WANTED, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, in a respectable neighbourhood. S. LEVIN, 144, King-st. East.

WANTED, a SIGN WRITER, at the shop corner of Forbes-street and Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a practical Gardener. S. S., Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, a general HOUSE SERVANT, four miles from Sydney. Apply COOK and CO., Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 76, Prince-street, between 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (English). 86, William-street.

WANTED, LOAMY LAND suitable for a first-class nursery near town. BUTEA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, good LABOURERS, and tip-drays. Abattoir Road, beyond Glebe Island.

WANTED, a CHILD, to Wet-nurse at home or in the house. Apply 51, King-street West.

WANTED, one who thoroughly understands Vines. W. BEDMAN, York-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 or 17, as General SERVANT. GOTTENHOF, carpenter, Potts' Point.

WANTED, two young Ladies, as first-hand MILLINERS. Mrs. SPEIRS, 418, George-street.

WANTED, a Coaster's BOAT, from 14 to 16 feet. G. COLESON, Market Wharf.

WANTED, an accomplished Lady, as DAILY GOVERNESS. Address E.G.D., Burwood Post Office.

WANTED, a good strong BOY, for a grocer's shop, corner of Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to carry milk. 330, Kent-street, between Market and King streets.

WANTED to Sell, cheap, about a ton of old TYPE METAL. Apply 13, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, 4 Carlton-terrace.

WANTED, an active young MAN, as Boots. COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a competent person as WAITRESS. Great Britain Hotel, King and George sts., Sydney.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a CARPENTER and JOINER. THOMAS GROGAN, 122, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. WILLIAMS, 201, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Brougham Tavern, 215, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good TINMAN, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, good second-hand BOOKS, at SKINNER'S, next to the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Female General SERVANT. Apply to Mr. ISAAC SALOMONS, 58, York-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. 103, Palmer-street, near William-street.

WANTED, to Sell a light SPRING-CART; a bargain